FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

Description and Habit of Growth.

The Chinese sugar-cane, when cultivated on ordinary land, in the United States, somewhat after the manner of broom-corn, grows to a height of from eight to sixteen feet, while in Europe it does not attain much more than half of this altitude. Its stems are straight and smooth, often covered with a white bloom, or down, having leaves somewhat flexuous, falling over and greatly resembling in appearance those of Indian corn, but more elegant in form. When cultivated in hills, containing eight or ten stalks each, it puts forth at its top a conical panicle of dense flowers, green at first, but changing into violet shades, and finally into dark purple at maturity. In France and the central and northern sections of the United States it has thus far proved an annual; but from observations made by M. Vilmorin, as well as some experiments in our Southern States, it is conjectured that, from the vigor and fullness of the stalks in autumn, by protecting them during the winter, they would produce new plants the following spring. It stands drought far better than Indian corn, and will resist the effects of considerable frost without injury, after the panicles appear, but not in its younger and more tender state. If suffered to remain in the field after the seeds have ripened and have been removed, where the season is sufficiently warm and long, new panicles will shoot out at the topmost joints, one or more to each stalk, and mature a second crop of seeds. The average yield of seed to each panicle is at least a gill.

Cultivation.

Since its introduction into this country the Chinese sugar-cane has proved itself well adapted to our geographical range of Indian corn. It is of easy cultivation, being similar to that of maize or broom-corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. It does not succeed so well, however, when sown broadcast with the view of producing fodder, as it will not grow to much more than one-half of its usual height. If the seeds are planted in May, in the Middle States, or still earlier at the South, two crops of fodder can be grown in a season from the same roots—the first one in June or July, to be cut before the panicles appear, which would be green and succulent, like young Indian corn; and the other a month or two later, at the time or before the seed is fully matured. In the extreme Northern States, where the season is too short and cool for it to ripen in the open air, the cultivator will necessarily have to obtain his seed from regions further south. If it were important for him to raise his own seed, he could start the plants under glass in the spring, and remove them to the field or garden at about the period of planting Indian corn, after which they would fully mature. One quart of seeds are found to be sufficient for an acre. If the soil be indifferent or poor, they may be sown in rows or drills about three feet apart, with the plants from ten to twelve inches asunder; but if the soil be rich they may be planted in hills, five or more seeds to each, four or five feet apart in one direction and three or four in the other. The plants may be worked or hoed twice in the course of the season, in a similar manner to Indian corn. Any suckers or superfluous shoots which may spring up may be removed. The seed should not be harvested before it acquires a dark or black hue. Should the plants lodge or fall to the ground, by the excessive weight of the heads, during storms of wind or rain, before the seed matures, they may remain for weeks without injury. In collecting the seed, a convenient method is to cut off the stalks about a foot below the panicles, tie them up in bunches of twenty-five, and suspend them in any secure airy place, sheltered from rain. If intended solely for fodder, the first crop should be cut just before the panicles would appear, and the second as soon as the seed arrives at the milky stage. It may be tied up in bundles, shocked and cured, like the tops or stalks of Indian corn. If not intended to be employed for any other economical use, after the seed has been removed, and the weather be cool, and the average temperature of the day does not exceed 45° or 50° F., the stalks may be cut up close to the ground, tied in bundles, collected into shocks, or stowed in a mass in a succulent state, for fodder, in sheds or barns, where they will keep without injury, if desired, until spring. In this condition, however, the lower parts of the stalks will be found to be quite hard and woody, and will require to be chopped into small pieces for feeding.

Precaution.—Particular care should be observed not to cultivate this plant in the vicinity of Dourah corn, Guinea corn, nor broom-corn, as it hybridizes or mixes freely with those plants, which would render the seeds of the product unfit for sowing.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES MASON, Comissioner.

The Cotton Crop of 1856.—It has already been well settled that the crop of Cotton for the year 1856 will not reach the amount of three millions of bales, and as the season passes, the probabilities are that it will fall short of that at least 300,000 bales. The Senators and Representatives from the cotton growing States in Congress, have been communicating with each other regarding their personal observations upon the matter, while canvassing their districts during the late political campaign, and their conclusions upon the comparative amount of this and last years' crop are in substance as follows:

In Texas the crop will exceed that of 1855, by 20 per cent, in consequence of increase of land in cultivation, and hands from immigration. In some portions of Arkansas, the increase will be 10 per cent, from a similar cause; while in other portions it will fall short 20 per cent. Louisiana reports the crop 20 per cent short; Mississippi from one-quarter to one-half short; Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Florida, tell a like story; and in South Carolina Mr. Orr estimates the crop at one-fourth short of 1855; Mr. Keitt at one-third short; Mr. Brooks at one-fourth short; and Mr. Boyce and Mr. McQueen at more than one-fourth short.—*Chas. Courier.*

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—We notice sales in New York at 95½—an advance of ½. Virginia stocks are quoted at 94½.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The annexed table contains, in effect, the whole vote of the United States, except a few counties, townships, plantations, &c., which were excluded on account of informality, or were returned too late to be counted, or not returned at all. Omitting these, the total vote—

For Buchanan is	1,859,766
For Fremont	1,336,815
Buchanan over Fremont	522,951
Buchanan and Fillmore over Fremont	1,393,097
Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan	347,195
Fillmore's vote is	870,146
Total number of votes returned in season to be counted	4,066,727

Exclusive of a few hundred votes for Gerrit Smith.

Buchanan's vote is larger by a quarter of a million than was ever before given for a presidential candidate.

States	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Fremont.
*Maine (a)	38,038	8,235	65,514
*New Hampshire	32,567	414	38,158
*Vermont	10,577	511	39,561
*Massachusetts	39,240	19,726	108,190
*Rhode Island	6,680	1,675	11,467
*Connecticut	31,395	2,615	42,700
*New York	195,878	124,667	274,705
*New Jersey	46,942	24,115	28,351
*Pennsylvania	230,154	82,178	147,350
*Delaware	8,003	6,175	306
*Maryland	39,116	47,462	281
*Virginia (b)	89,973	60,039	291
*North Carolina	48,246	39,886	
†South Carolina	35,000	None.	None.
*Georgia	50,617	42,372	
*Florida	6,358	4,833	
*Alabama	46,817	28,557	
Mississippi (c)	35,665	24,490	
*Louisiana	22,109	20,709	
*Tennessee	73,638	66,178	
*Kentucky (d)	69,509	63,391	369
*Texas (e)	28,757	15,244	
*Arkansas	21,899	10,792	
*Missouri	58,164	48,524	
*Iowa	36,241	9,444	44,126
*Wisconsin (f)	52,807	579	66,092
*Illinois	104 279	37,451	96,280
*Indiana	118,672	23,386	94,816
*Ohio	170,874	28,125	187,497
*Michigan (g)	52,139	1,660	71,762
California (h)	49,690	34,809	18,999
	1,859,766	870,146	1,336,815

Buchanan over Fremont, 522,951. Pennsylvania, Indiana, and all the slaveholding States, except Maryland, give a majority of all their votes to Buchanan.

* Official.

(*a*) A few townships and plantations not returned in season to be counted. They would not have materially affected Fremont's majority.

(*b*) Calhoun and Warwick counties received too late to be counted. They would have added 100 or more to Buchanan's majority.

(*c.*) The small counties of Tunica, Green, and Wayne estimated. The majority is right—viz: 11,175—as officially declared.

(*d*) The vote of the following counties was thrown out for informality in the returns:

	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Crittenden,	644	506
Harlan,	264	331
Marion,	1,154	418
Rockcastle,	184	417
Union,	925	653
Rowan,	237	106
Total,	3,408	2,431
	2,431	
Buchanan's maj.	977	

Three other counties not reported to the secretary—viz: Grant, Bracken, and Letcher—gave, together, about seventeen democratic majority; these, added to 6,118, as officially counted, would raise the total democratic majority to 7,112.

(*e*) Twenty counties not received in season to be counted. These would increase Buchanan's majority to about 16,000 in the State.

(*f*) Nine small counties not returned in season to be included in the official statement—viz: Chippewa, Dorr, Douglas, Oconto, Dunn, Lapointe, Kewaunee, Pierce and Polk.

(*g*) The counties of Sheboygan, Chippewa, Emmet, Mackinac, Sewaygo, Ontonagon, and Schoolcraft, returned too late to be included in the official canvass. They would not have materially varied Fremont's majority.

(*h*) Complete, except that of two small counties, San Bernandino and Tulare, only the majorities are given.

(†) Buchanan electors chosen by a unanimous vote of the legislature. Popular vote estimated as in the table.

Plantation Cotton Spinning.—The fact that an intelligent and enterprising commission merchant of Mobile, Mr. G. G. Henry, has patented an invention for cotton spinning on the plantation has recently been extensively announced. Mr. Henry expects to have one of his machines in operation in a few weeks in Alabama, and, as the process is to convert the cotton from the basket, as picked on the plantation, into "spun yarn," there can be little doubt that, if the experiment should prove successful a revolution of the utmost importance to the whole cotton growing region will at once be effected. The benefits to be realized are thus set forth by the inventor:

"The saving from waste by the process will be almost ten per cent. and yarns made from the fibre (unbroken and uninjured by the operations of the machinery of the present process used to open and disentangle it) will be about fifty per cent. stronger, and will command the markets of the world, distancing all competition, at advanced prices."

The Savannah Georgian states that the estimated cost of the machinery adequate to spin from one to two hundred bales of cotton is $6,000, and that the ordinary hands (women and children) of the plantation can operate it, under the direction of one superintendent, who could attend to half a dozen plantations at once. Of course no planter or company of planters will invest their money in the purchase of Machinery so expensive without first satisfying themselves as to its practicability and economy. Such seems to be not only the hope but the expectation of many intelligent journals, both in the South and the North.

Death of Col. Hunt, U. S. A.—Col. Thomas F. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, died at his residence in this city yesterday, after a long and lingering illness.

N. O. Picayune, 23d.

Col. Hunt was a native of Rowan county, North Carolina. He entered the army in 1813, as third Lieutenant of the 1st Regiment Light Dragoons, and at the time of his death, was in the 64th year of his age.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1857.

1857.

"A New-Year's day!—'tis but a term of art,
"An arbitrary line upon the chart
"Of Time's unbounded sea."

Yet it is upon us, full of hopes and fears, of good and ill, of happiness and misery, of life and death. It came to us in tears. In the midst of rain and hail, earth and heaven shrouded in gloom,—

"At such a time, the ancient year went by
"To join its parents in eternity—
"At such a time the dismal year is born."

But what need that the year should be dismal to any human being? Have not all men the power within themselves to make it bright and beautiful? A hopeful spirit and a kind heart may defy adversity; nay, may even gather a blessing from its rudest blasts.

"Kind hearts can make December blithe as May,
"And in each morrow find a New-year's day."

Let us enter upon the New-year, therefore, with a determination that it shall be a happy year to all within our influence. Looking back upon the past year, memory can point to nothing brighter than some act of kindness, however trifling, to a fellow creature. Let this year add to such "pleasures of memory," and its close will not be so altogether gloomy to the heart as its beginning is to the sense.

For ourselves, we enter upon another year—*the Thirty-third*—of editorial labor, with the kindest feelings towards the public, which has generously rewarded what has been good, and borne with what has been ill, in our past career. At no previous anniversary, we are proud to say, has the range of the Observer's circulation been so extensive as at the present; and this, too, in spite of the isolated party position which we have felt compelled to occupy, and in spite of the somewhat diminished commercial importance of our town. We need make no promises for the future, but would rather refer to the past; hoping for a still pleasant intercourse with our thousands of readers, not a few of whom have been such for thirty-two years past.

We insert a communication from John H. Haughton, Esq. in reference to the River and Railroad projects to reach the Coal Fields. He gives cogent reasons why *both* works should be completed, and at once.

Mr. Haughton speaks of hostility on the part of citizens of this place to the river improvement. It is undoubtedly true that such a feeling has been expressed here and there by individuals. It has been produced by the avowed expectation and intention of prominent friends of that work, that it would *destroy* Fayetteville—leaving the very place where Fayetteville *was* a matter of conjecture and inquiry; and by the further fact that the obstructions in the river have injured the business of citizens of this county to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. These were abundant reasons for individual hostility. But neither the press of this place nor the Legislators from this county have indulged in any hostility. They have abstained from hostility because they hoped that general good would result, though individual loss is sustained. But it is a little too bad to hear that members of the Legislature are charging to the account of Fayetteville, the aid given to this work, so injurious to her, and intended to be injurious by some of its prominent friends. The remarks of Mr. Shepherd, placing this matter in its true light, and showing that it was no aid to Fayetteville, (but the reverse,) should not have been construed by Mr. Haughton into an attack upon his favorite work, justifying a plea of self-defence for his speech.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., and the Bank of Clarendon a dividend of 3 per cent. See advertisements.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We learn that the house of Wm. Wadkin, in the vicinity of Hornsville, Chatham county, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 23d ult., during his absence, and his wife and an infant child, only a few hours old, were burnt up in the flames. It is supposed that the wife fainted or fell in the fire, and thus communicated fire to the building.

Our correspondent writes us other particulars which we are unwilling to take the responsibility of publishing.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Friday, a communication was received from Secretary Davis estimating the amount necessary for the extension of the U. S. Arsenal at this place at $50,350. Nothing else of interest occurred in either House and both Houses adjourned over to Tuesday.

Nothing of interest occurred on Tuesday, and both Houses adjourned till Friday.

FAILED TO VOTE.—A violent snow storm prevented the arrival of any of the Wisconsin electors at the capitol of that State, on the day fixed by law for casting the vote of each of the States. Wisconsin had chosen Fremont electors. The failure was of no consequence in this instance, but in a closely contested election might have produced much trouble.

A number of citizens of Petersburg, without distinction of party, have tendered a public dinner to Mr. Syme, late of the Petersburg Intelligencer and now of the Raleigh Register. Mr. Syme accepts the civility and fixes Tuesday, the 13th, for the occasion.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Our correspondent writes us that nothing of interest has occurred since his last report, but few of the members having yet returned from their visits to their homes or to Norfolk. A quorum will probably attend in each house to-day and commence business again.

The Standard says that the session will probably continue until February 10th.

Gen. Dargan, of Anson, and Mr. Hargrove, of Granville, our correspondent writes, left Raleigh last week to settle a difficulty, which occurred in the House on the 23d ult., by a duel. Gen. Dargan was attended by Mr. Meares, and Mr. Hargrove by Mr. Settle, acting Speaker of the House of Commons.

We learn from the Wilmington Herald that the difficulty has been settled without a duel, and that the parties returned to that place from Fair Bluff yesterday morning.

There was no quorum present in either House on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and apparently no attempt, even, to hold a meeting. On Monday and Tuesday, the Senate did not meet at all. The House met, and transacted some unimportant business, but soon adjourned for want of a quorum—a vote on Tuesday showing but 47 members present.

Among the items in the Commons we quote as follows:—

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to provide for the collection of statistical returns of crimes in the State.

Mr. Bledsoe a bill to re-charter the bank of the State. The bill was read the first time and on motion of Mr. Humphrey ordered to be printed.

The Speaker called up some bills on their second reading, which were postponed.

Mr. Bledsoe (for Mr. Lewis) introduced a bill to establish the "North Carolina Bank." Ordered to be printed.

20 private bills (against which there was no objection) passed their 2d and 3d readings on Tuesday before the vote was taken which showed that no quorum was present.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 31.

There was no quorum in either House to-day. The House, however, did some business of a private and unimportant nature. The only item of interest in your section was a bill concerning the Common Schools of Harnett, introduced by Mr. Stewart.

The Supreme Court commenced its session to-day. Yesterday and to-day the applicants for license were examined. They are as follows:

FOR THE COUNTY COURTS,

Wm. Thompson, of Chowan County.
Richard A. McLaughlin of Iredell.
Col. W. M. Hardy, of Buncombe.
E. W. Gilliam, of Oxford.
R. H. Broadfield, of Rowan.
Wm. J. Kerr, of Mecklenburg.
J. C. Hitchcock, of Davidson.
Allen Jordan, of Montgomery.
Wm. K. Watson, of Bertie.
J. E. Short, of Washington.
Richard H. Battle, Jr., of Chapel Hill.
Joshua Warren White, of Perquimans.
Julian Turner, of Hillsboro'.
John A. Stanly, of New Hanover.
Clement Dowd, of Carthage.
J. B. Slaughter, of Hertford.
F. C. Roberts, of Newbern.
J. S. Moore, of Goldsborough.
M. S. Robins, of Randolph.
B. M. Furchee, of Davie.
J. A. Faison, of Sampson.
J. N. Stallings, of Duplin.
S. Blue, of Richmond.

FOR THE SUPERIOR COURTS,

Thos. C. Fuller, of Fayetteville.
Jesse J. Yeates, of Murfreesboro'.
J. M. Taylor, of Nashville.
J. H. Bullock, of Person.
John Williams, of E. City.
A. McIver, of Moore.
N. H. Fennell, of N. Hanover.
M. M. Cowles, of Yadkin.
J. Davis, of Yadkin.
O. R. Rand, of N. C.
J. I. Scales, of Rockingham.
B. R. Moore, of Person,
E. Martin, of Salisbury.

Nothing further of any interest has occurred in the city. Z.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 13th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

Her advices, though but one day later than those per the *Canada*, are important.

Prussia has closed all communication with Switzerland, and will make no further propositions.

War was proclaimed against Persia by England, at Calcutta on the 1st November, and the last division of the fleet for the Persian Gulf left Bombay on the 13th November. Five thousand British troops are to occupy Karek, an island in the gulf, and Bushire, a seaport city of Persia, and its principal entrepot on the Gulf.

The fall of Herat is confirmed. It surrendered to the Persians on the 26th October.

Regarding hostilities between England and Persia, a despatch from Vienna makes the statement that France is mediating between the belligerents, and endeavoring to persuade Persia to yield to England.

Commercial.

The Liverpool cotton market was without quotable change, though prices closed rather stiffer—the sales of the week, 54,000 bales.

The Manchester market was active and firm.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was generally depressed, with a limited demand.

The London money market was slightly easier. Banker's rates were unchanged. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £75,000. Consols for money and on account closed at 93¾ a 93¾.

American stocks were unchanged in price, with an average demand.

Accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.—The passenger train that left here this morning, and one due here, came in collision at the four mile post. A free negro, brakeman, had his leg broken. No one else hurt.

Wilmington Herald.

LETTER FROM JOHN H. HAUGHTON, Esq.

To the Editors of the Observer:—Gent'n:—I have just heard with no less surprise than regret that I am represented in your community as hostile to your Rail Road to the Coal Fields, owing to some remarks I had occasion to make in the Commons Hall recently. Nothing is further from the truth, and greater injustice could not be done than an attempt even to fix on me any such hostility. Now let me remark, that what I did say in substance was this: that I had heard with regret that there was a very general feeling among the members of the Legislature that the River Improvement and the Rail Road were not both necessary, and that a *choice* would have to be made between them. I stated further that I did not consider this the true view, because I hoped to be able to show, in the progress of my remarks, that the mineral wealth on Deep River would employ *both;* that *I* was *for both*, had voted *for both* at the last session, and *would do so again* had I the opportunity; but that *if* the Legislature would (as some seem to suppose) assist only *one* of these works, I felt it my duty to show if I could, that the River should have the preference; and then gave my reasons for that opinion; but I also added that what I said was *only in self-defence*, that I regretted having to assume any such position.

And has it come to this, that no man dare advocate his peculiar plan without being regarded as hostile to every other? Is it to be supposed that after the long continued and anxious efforts with which I have labored for the improvement of the River, and having been somewhat instrumental in obtaining past relief from the General Assembly, and therefore bound to *every man* whose vote I have in any way influenced to do all I can not to disappoint his hopes, and to relieve his responsibilities, is it to be supposed that *I* would not use every honorable effort to sustain it now when nearly completed, even if it be at the hazard of another unjustly regarded rival interest? Do not your members and citizens generally endeavor to show that the Rail Road is every way preferable, even for the transportation of Coal, to the River? Do your citizens regard that as wrong? I think not. Why then is it wrong in me to imitate their example? especially when forced to do so in self-defence?

Let me here remark, that among the peculiar friends of the River, so to speak, there has been at *no time* any hostility or decided opposition to your Road, no effort made that I know of to create a prejudice against the Road, but on the contrary at this moment some of the most active friends and advocates of the road are some of the most *decided* friends of the river, and they are friends of the Road not because they prefer it to the River, but because they regard *both* improvements as important—I may say *indispensable*—to the full and speedy development of the great mineral resources of the valley of the Deep River.

I opposed to your Road!! the idea (when all the surrounding circumstances are known) is absolutely preposterous.

I received from a friend the other day in Philadelphia a newspaper containing a statement of what the *Canals and Rail Roads* connected with the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania had done for the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania.

In a recent address of the President of the Reading Rail Road, he states that there are in daily operation in the State of Pennsylvania, 790 miles Rail Road and 656 miles of Canals, constructed almost *exclusively* for the Coal trade, without which the capital of $84,000,000 thus invested would be almost unproductive, and that 150 miles of these rail roads was under ground or tunnels. He also remarks, "It has frequently been stated that the tonnage of our port of Richmond" (near Philadelphia) "exceeds the total foreign tonnage of the port of New York. But the coastwise business of our *Coal Depot* compares most favorably with that of New York. In 1855 the number of coastwise arrivals at that port was 6302; of these a very large number was laden with Pennsylvania coal. Schuylkill County in 1855 sent to market 3,318,555 tons of coal; of this a quantity more than sufficient to produce ten millions dollars was exported to our neighboring States. Where, he asks, would Philadelphia stand without this great regulator in her financial position? Stop your exports of coal for half a year, and what would be the effect even on this city, Philadelphia? We well know that when the city of New York becomes indebted to foreigners to an extent beyond the semi-monthly receipts of gold from California, an immediate curtailment of the Banks follows, and consequently an immediate reduction in the price of property."

Now if it was wise in Pennsylvania (and the result shows that it was) to invest $84,000,000 in the Rail Roads and Canals to reach *her* coal fields, can there be any risk in North Carolina venturing to *loan her name* for $500,000 to a road which is to penetrate a richer coal field than Pennsylvania contains within her borders, and beds of iron, the most valuable in the whole Union?

If rail roads and canals have done so much for Pennsylvania, can't they accomplish as much for us?

If the suspension of the coal trade there for half a year would produce a financial crisis, would not the development of our mineral wealth produce to us a blessing?

Why was the Schuylkill made navigable and the Reading rail road constructed on its banks, if it were not that for a full development of her coal both were regarded as necessary?

Could the city of Philadelphia now dispense with either? Could either of these improvements alone take off the coal? The truth is both are taxed to their utmost capacity.

But what are the prospects of the Deep River valley, if suitable aid be extended to the river and the road? There are some ten or fifteen companies, owning as many localities on Deep River, *one* of which with a single shaft is now prepared to send to market 200,000 tons coal—another is ready, I hear, to send 100,000 more. One of these companies (that at Egypt) has actually raised a *ton* of coal per *minute*. Let all these different companies get well under way in mining coal, and then add to these the numerous companies that will engage speedily in manufacturing iron (and I have reliable information that a company is ready to invest $500,000 in that business,) and then you can form some idea of the immense demand there will be on water and road to bear these products to market. And when you add to this the immense quantities of goods that must be transported to the villages and large towns that will spring up on the banks of the Deep River, and the quantity of flour, grain, naval stores, lumber and timber, we can well see that there will be work for both, and still there may be a demand for more facilities for transportation.

Now what is to be the effect of all this state of things upon Fayetteville and Wilmington? It will be to build them, perhaps in process of time, to be large cities. What has contributed most to the wealth of England? Her coal. What has made Pennsylvania the great and powerful State she is—what has made her the keystone of the arch? It is because the base of that arch is coal. Do we all desire to elevate our own noble mother? Let her children look to Pennsylvania and in this particular at least imitate her example. I know the idea is advanced by some, that one work is enough for the present, that others will come on by and by. Now let me say that the developments of our mineral region will, like that of all others, progress in proportion to the means and inducements offered. Should we not then improve the present, and wait not?

Seeing this, and believing that like causes will produce similar effects, one would suppose that *too much* could not be well done, or *too speedily*, for the development of the *Coal* and *Iron* on Deep River, both of which are vastly superior to those of Pennsylvania, and abundant enough to tax the energies of future generations for *centuries* to come.

There is one idea that I think operates to your prejudice, and has done so before; it is, that the Cape and Deep River Improvement is regarded as a work for the benefit of Fayetteville. Now *I know* that it *has never been* so regarded by your citizens; on the contrary, some of the most decided, not to say active opponents of our work, have been found in your town, and the reason is obvious, they believe that this improvement will divert trade from your market and be the means of sending to other markets the products of those counties which had heretofore traded almost exclusively with Fayetteville.

I will add, that to my certain knowledge not a *single* one of the improvements projected within the last few years or at any *other time* (except one or two plank roads) has contributed to the commerce of Fayetteville, but on the contrary has operated to her injury. This road is, on the contrary, peculiarly a work of Fayetteville, while it will, as I sincerely believe, be of benefit to the section through which it is to pass and to the public at large. In consideration of all these things, I ardently hope that your citizens may obtain the necessary assistance for your important work, and I feel this the more deeply because, apart from public consideration, I am proud to call a large number of your citizens (yourselves of course included) *friends*, whose prosperity I desire, and having seen with my own eyes the blighting effects of other improvements upon Fayetteville, I can but hope relief is at hand—especially as any scheme which will promote *her* commerce will be building up a town within our *own* borders. I have felt it my duty, Messrs. Editors, to say thus much, in no spirit of dictation, but with a view to place before *your* citizens my views with reference to their Road, so that I may not hereafter be misunderstood.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Pittsborough, 29th Dec'r 1856.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

Chinese Sugar Cane Seed—Agricultural.—The Commissioner of Patents is now sending to the several State Agricultural Societies, a parcel of Chinese Sugar Cane Seed, raised under the direct supervision of the Patent Office, sufficient to plant sixteen acres, with a view of extending the culture of this plant. It has, since its introduction into this country, proved itself well adapted to our geographical range of Indian Corn. It is of easy cultivation, being similar to that of maize or broom corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. A correspondent writing to the commissioner, speaks of the extraordinary richness and delicious flavor of the milk of cows which had been fed on that description of food.

Agriculture in Alabama.—At the recent Alabama State Fair the premium for the largest production of cotton from one acre of land (3,010 lbs.) was given to Dr. Kendon Jones. The premium for the largest production of corn from one acre (95 bushels) was given to Charles A. Peabody. The society passed a resolution offering a reward of $10,000 for the discovery of a mode to secure the cotton planter from the ravages of the boll worm. A number of other resolutions of practical moment were adopted, among them one for attempting the propagation of white shad in the Alabama river, and another recommending the adoption of uniform dimensions in cotton bales.

Rev. Daniel Waldo, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, is in his 95th year. He is a graduate of Yale, and was the room-mate of Hon. Jeremiah Mason, was Chaplain of the Revolutionary Army, and suffered imprisonment in the Sugar House, on account of which he draws a pension from the Government. He is now the oldest living graduate of Yale. Before his election as Chaplain, he was the pastor of the Congregationalist Church at Marlius, N. Y., over which he presided for seventy years.

Notable Death.—The Richmond Whig states that Mrs. Sarah B. Scott the second and last surviving daughter of the great orator Patrick Henry, departed this life at her residence "Seven Islands," Halifax county, Va., on Wednesday, 10th inst, in the 77th year of her age.

To star gazers the aspect of the Heavens now presents a glorious array of brilliant objects. The planets Venus, Jupiter and Mars are in full glory. The fixed stars Sirius, Rigel, Fomalhault, Altair, Procyon, Castor, Pollux, Vega, and many others of smaller calibre, are also visible nightly.

MARRIED,

In Harnett county, on the 23d ult., by Duncan McCormick, Esq. Mr. NEILL DARROCH to Miss CATHARINE C. AUTRY, all of Harnett county.

In Montgomery county, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Martin McQueen, Mr. CALVIN PEMBERTON, of Stanly county, N. C., to Miss FLORA A. MARTIN daughter of Angus Martin, Esq. of Montgomery Co., N. C.

In Wake county, by the Rev. Bennett T. Blake, on the 16th ult., PRIESTLY H. MANGUM, Esq., of Wake Forest, to Miss MARY T., youngest daughter of Needham Price, Esq.

DIED,

In this place, on 29th Dec. 1856, JACKABINA FRANKLIN, daughter of Green and Martha Ann Womack, aged 5 years 8 months 12 days.

Argus Copy.

At his residence in Brunswick County, on the 25th ult., JOHN SWANN, in the 73d year of his age.

Of a family among the oldest and most respected in the State, and always distinguished for generous hospitality and all social virtues, this excellent gentleman has closed his long life with the entire regard and love of all who knew him.

From the Philadelphia North American.

COAL AND IRON AS ELEMENTS OF WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

The mineral wealth of Pennsylvania can be appreciated not merely when we have taken the weight and measure of the iron ore and the coal which nature has deposited in our soil with such boundless liberality, but when we have also properly computed the great and growing importance of these minerals for the various uses of social man. It is common for those who would convey to others an adequate idea of the value of these minerals, to draw a comparison between their annual yield and the annual yield of gold and silver from the mines; but this is an unsatisfactory method of reaching a result that is palpable enough in itself. As well compare gold with the sunshine that ripens the harvest; or silver with the rains and streams that fertilize the ground; or both, with the soil on which the harvests grow to be food for man. The precious metals may be employed to measure the market value of fields and farms; but fields and farms, like waters and sunshine, are of such importance as to be absolutely indispensable; which, in the most restricted sense, cannot be affirmed of gold and silver. Food is an indispensable necessity; and, therefore, may be regarded as more important than the coal and iron, which, in scientific precision of terms, may be classed as a convenience; for such merely would they be in the rudest state of nature. But in the complicated structure of civilized society these have become continual and universal necessities, constantly finding new and wider applications, and destined still to a variety and extent of uses beyond even the power of imagination to predict. No mind may compute their value, whether as sources of wealth or as means of progress.

As the great forests fall before the axe of the pioneer, creating a growing deficiency of wood for fuel, coal, where it exists or can be carried, supplies the lack. In the time of Queen Elizabeth there was a municipal regulation which forbid the use of coal as fuel in the city of London during the sessions of parliament, for the reason that it was considered prejudicial to the health of the knights of the shires. But now the city annually consumes some four millions of tons of coal; nor could it remain a city were it obliged to depend upon wood for fuel. The whole kingdom has lost its forests, and land is too valuable to grow them again. But nature, all of whose processes accomplish some wise and needful ends, has been at work for countless cycles of time in her vast laboratory, producing and storing up in the bowels of the earth those immense accumulations of coal, which as fuel, supply the place of the wood that has disappeared, or is fast disappearing before the tide of human life. They are, in fact, the forests of those successive cycles of time that transpired before man was a denizen of the earth, to consume and employ them, carefully preserved in that mineral form, forest upon forest of fossil vegetation, that will answer the wants of the growing population of the globe for any conceivable number of ages in the future. Even on this fresh continent, well covered with forests as it has been over nearly all its broad surface, as wood by its scarceness gradually grows too valuable to be used as fuel, coal has become a necessity to large classes and communities; and every day must witness its increasing use, with the increasing facilities of transportation, till no other species of fuel is employed.

But when we look upon coal simply as fuel to the dwelling, to expel the winter and serve all other numerous ends of the household, we have but learned the alphabet of its application to the wants of man and the progress of society. We must acquaint ourselves with the expanding commerce and growing industry of the age, when steam is so largely employed as a motive power in lieu of the natural agents, if we would appreciate the value of this combustible mineral, by which that power is chiefly generated, for purposes of navigation, and in the thronged places of manufacture. It is steam which mainly propels the fleets on our rivers and lakes, and hurries the increasing multitude of ships across the oceans and along the coasts of every continent; and it begins to be extensively applied to vessels in the merchant service and vessels of war. Four years ago, the steam marine of the United States amounted to thirteen hundred and ninety vessels; and though we have not the data at hand on which to ground a precise statement, we hazard nothing in saying it must have doubled itself within the four years that have elapsed since then. Because of a rapidly extending commerce, it must increase in a compound ratio for the future, multiplying the use of steam, and consequently the use of coal, to an almost inconceivable extent. The power of steam for lightening the labor of man, has been well illustrated in the remark, that the ascent of Mount Blanc from Chamouni is considered as the most toilsome feat that a strong man can execute in two days: but the combustion of two pounds of coal would place him on the summit. To realize fully and vividly the uses and applications of that motive power, which thus to an almost fabulous degree multiplies the strength and skill of man—with but little cost, too, when compared with what the wants of the human laborer require—it would be needful to traverse, step by step, the whole domain of industry, from the smelting of the iron ore, when just taken from its bed, to the fabrication of the finest and most accurate piece of workmanship, of which man, with the aid of machinery, is capable. Through all that endless domain, musical with every sound of busy labor, this new power is the one almost universal and most conspicuous agent; and its agency increases every day with the improvement and multiplication of machinery, the progress of invention, and the ever increasing demand for the services it renders, and the fabrics it supplies. We cannot here enter into details. Yet a single glance through the realms of commerce and of industry, with a slight knowledge of the progress of the age, in these and all the departments of material wealth must aid us in appreciating the importance of this mineral, in which nature has made the soil of our State rich beyond computation.

In regard to the increasing demand for the products of the iron mines, what has been observed in respect to the coal would be strictly applicable. The two substances go together, mutually augmenting each other's use, and accelerating each other's production. If the steamer requires coal for its propelling power, it needs iron for its engine. The railway must have an iron track, and iron is more or less a constituent part of the engine which drives the cars and of the cars themselves. In the mere construction of railroads alone, there has of late years been a demand for iron which has nearly outrun the supply; but the system of railroads is rapidly extending in this and in every country, and the demand for the material out of which they are constructed and largely furnished, must therefore rapidly increase at an accelerating ratio. But not a day passes that does not witness some new use to which this most useful of the metals is applied. An iron depot, an iron house, an iron ship, an iron pavement, furniture and ornaments of iron, are no novelties; and iron is supplanting wood for thousands of uses, as coal is supplanting it for fuel. Where will it end? Yet we must keep in mind that almost all the processes which the iron undergoes to adapt it to its uses, from the first creation of it to its manufacture into the most delicate piece of machinery, are wrought by the instrumentality of the coal, which is the complement of the iron, its other half.

Coal and iron are the great instruments of progress; the chief civilizers of the world. We look into the iron bed and the coal mine, and with but little aid from the imagination, we can seem to see in them a glowing picture of the most advanced civilization. We see there a commerce that fills every ocean and navigable lake and river, bringing side by side the most distant nations of the earth. We see everywhere tasteful and comfortable dwellings, towns and cities springing up, thronged with a busy and cheerful population. We see astonishing inventions and improvements in machinery that border on the magical and the miraculous, and all the industrial arts pouring forth their products in endless streams, to supply the wants, augment the comfort and elevate the condition of man. The beautiful is not wanting from the picture; for as the more common necessities and tastes are ministered to in greater measure, the highest tastes, that enjoy the fine arts, and literature, and learning, will have a corresponding supply. We see the laboring multitudes, thus profitably employed, thus enfranchised, and thus acquiring new views of the dignity of their own manhood and new means of asserting the dignity, becoming strong to resist the despotism of the one and of the few. Coal and iron will yet prove an overmatch for the tyranny of Russia and of Spain; they will do more to modify these governments than many uprisings of the people in sanguinary wars and revolutions. They will do more to distribute the blessings of Providence among the masses of men, than all the socialistic theories ever spun from human brains; more to elevate man than all the poetry and declamation of the age. They contain the prophecy of the millenium. And the trade and commerce of the world are multiplied with every step in the upward progress of the masses of mankind; and these homely minerals that we are considering, are prime elements and instruments in every branch of this commerce and this trade.

What more need be said to demonstrate the intrinsic wealth of Pennsylvania, so rich beyond the estimate of figures and statistics, in these two minerals that nature has deposited in our soil, side by side, to aid each other's development? Gold mines, yielding fifty millions annually for a long term of years, would not weigh as the dust of the balance against these mines of coal and iron, which may be pronounced inexhaustible, which, for ages to come, and in an increasing ratio, will give immediate employment to great numbers of men, invite hither population and capital, build up towns and cities, and furnish the basis of a trade, reaching every part of the State, as profitable as it is useful to all connected with it; a trade that will prove as fertilizing streams to every other interest of society. Our soil is bountiful, well adapted to agriculture, and will always yield a rich return to those employed in its cultivation. It is a permanent source of wealth. But these other two sources of wealth, on which we count for our future advancement and prosperity, are just as prolific and just as permanent. Time and use, instead of impairing, will but open them the more; and by thus rendering them more universal, render them also more valuable and remunerating. We may well ask, what State can compare with Pennsylvania for native, indigenous resources? And when its favorable position is also taken into the estimate, we are the safer in putting this inquiry.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—The article following goes far to show that the Chinese Sugar Millet can be successfully cultivated in all sections of our country.

The present high price of sugar and the extensive loss of canes in Louisiana give peculiar interest to this topic:

The editor of the Farmer's Cabinet, published at Amherst, New Hampshire, gives his experience, as follows:

We have frequently alluded to our experiment in raising the Chinese sugar cane, from seed received at the patent office. We are entirely satisfied that it can be raised with great profit in this locality, either for fodder or for the making of sugar or molasses. We have in a small way tested it for both, and think we can satisfy the most incredulous that our farmers can raise molasses and sugar to better profit than they can either corn and potatoes. Our seed we received late, and planted after corn was generally up. When about a foot in height, it encountered a violent hail storm, which seriously damaged it and hindered its growth, so that it is doubtful whether the seed is sufficiently ripe to be reliable. Preferring securing the seed to experiments in sugar making, we allowed our cane to stand beyond the proper season for the latter purpose, and after gathering, it stood several weeks before used.

Last week, finding election over and no firing to do, and but little to interest us in the papers, we essayed to convert the product of six hills, planted like corn, into molasses. Pretty sport for an editor! but our motto is anything to save our country! and so at it we went—and a sweet time we had of it—better than wheeling apples, we reckon, and the process and result we will give for the benefit of mankind in general. We run thirty-two stalks, through a hay-cutter, and with our standing-press and a cheese-hoop, took therefrom three quarts of clear and rich juice, which being boiled to the consistence of sugar-house molasses, yielded one pint. The flavor is very agreeable, and the color and the appearance nearly that of honey; and it is the universal opinion of those who have tested it, that it is superior to any Southern molasses.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

FILLMORE CITY, Utah, Sept. 15, 1856.

Polygamy in Utah.—As it may be a matter of interest to the gentile world to know how fast our people are in Utah Territory, I will give you briefly a list of the standing among the women of the members of the last Legislature, that is their names and the number of wives, to wit:—

Of the members of the Council, thirteen persons,—women, 171.

House of Representatives, 26 members,—women, 157.

To which add five officers of the House,—women, 22.

Then add 68 for the number then living of Governor Young's wives, and you have the whole number of females thus represented by the members of the Legislature, officers of the same, and his Excellency, amounting to 420; or, in other words, 40 men have 420 wives. These, Mr. Editor, are sober truths, and in what they will end is for the dark and doleful future.

The annual statement of railways in the Union has just been published by the United States Railroad and Mining Register. It makes the total number of miles of Railway 24,192, being an increase of 3,434 over the preceding year. The increase is larger in Pennsylvania than in any other State; being 426, while the largest increase in other States is, Illinois 398, Indiana 368, and Wisconsin 353 miles. Ohio heads the list with 2,869, New York following next with 2,702, Illinois 2,581, and Pennsylvania 2,164 miles.

General Assembly.

REMARKS OF MR. DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND.

Upon a bill introduced by him, to amend 1st section, 28th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning County revenue and taxes.

Mr. Dockery said, he proposed to amend the revenue law concerning county taxes, because he thought there were some things which were not at all taxed for the benefit of the county. Previous to the late revenue law, the county tax averaged two-thirds, of the whole tax paid; since the passage of that law, though, the county tax did not amount to quite three-fifths or about one-half. Of the county tax, the polls and the land had to sustain the great, the whole burden, while they also contribute considerable towards building up the sum total of the State revenue. This he thought was unjust and placing too much of a burden on certain portions of society. He could not see why the counties were not allowed to tax other sources. The man of wealth, who had his capital invested in stocks, or at interest, was not taxed at all to sustain the school, nor was he called upon to pay anything towards the building of court houses or jails. His object was not to increase any man's tax; he only desired to have things a little more upon an equality. The landholder and negro-owner, had to bear all the burden, while he who was worth perhaps twice as much, but had it invested in stocks, paid nothing. This same stockholder could go upon the bench and by his voice raise the tax on land or polls as high as he pleased, and when he came down he could laugh at those who said the Court had raised taxes very high. He had hoped that the finance committee would have reported in favor of the bill, but as they had deemed fit to report against it, he felt it his duty to defend it, and trusted that the Senate would sustain him in his opinions.

He thought there was no more correct rule to be followed in raising a revenue, than to lay tax where the greatest ability to pay existed. Therefore he thought that where a man owned a large monied estate he should be called upon to contribute of it towards the public revenue. He was in favor of subjecting $1000 in money or stock, to the same tax as $1000 worth of land. A man has several thousand acres of swamp land, worth perhaps, very little to him; but still he pays tax on it. He converts it into money and then pays no tax on the money. He did not like such a system.

Since he had introduced the bill he had heard it suggested that probably the Revenue bill would raise the tax upon money and stock. He did not wish money to be subject to a burdensome tax, but he desired equality. He should await the introduction of the revenue bill, and probably there would then be less necessity for his bill than there is now. Perhaps it would turn out that bank corporations were taxed to such a degree higher than now, that it would be unjust to tax them any more. His object was that monied interests should bear an equal burden with the poll and the land, and if he could accomplish that through the Finance Committee, he would be satisfied. He was glad to see that that committee acknowledged the principle of his bill. Therefore, to await their report, he would move his bill be laid on the table.

DEBATE UPON MR. HOLT'S BILL REPEALING THAT PORTION OF THE REVISED CODE, RELATING TO SMALL NOTES.

The bill to repeal section 5, 6, and 7, Chapter 36, of the Revised Code, prohibiting the issue of small bank notes, was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Eaton opposed the bill in a few remarks, and moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. Holt said, he had the honor of introducing the bill, and in doing so, he carried out the wishes of his constituents. He was not aware of any fault in the original bill at the time he introduced it, but he had learned from the discussion upon it some days previous that his bill gave more license than he intended. He regretted that the committee when reporting against the bill, did not think proper to produce a substitute. The committee not having done this, he now knowing the faults of his bill, had brought forward an amendment. It was not his wish to repeal the law, so that the country might be flooded with a spurious currency, he was as much opposed to shin-plasters as any one, but he wished a small note currency for the convenience of his constituents and the people of the State at large. Some years ago a bank was chartered with certain restrictions, but by some means, whether known to the Legislature or not he was not aware, a provision was inserted in its charter allowing it to issue notes of a less denomination than $3. At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed, subjecting a person to a fine of $5 for passing one of the small notes, the circulation of which the Legislature had but a few years before authorized. This law was universally condemned and the people demanded its repeal. The notes were now in general circulation, and it would raise an unprecedented popular storm to attempt to enforce it. The fault was not with the people; neither was it with the bank, but if there was any blame to be attached, it was with the Legislature, which passed the bill authorizing the issue. The bank had issued the bills previous to the restriction being put upon it, and they being in circulation, it could not be compelled to recall them; and the people having the bills among them, and they being a great convenience, were not to be blamed for using them.

The law is a dead letter, even the judicial authorities disregard it, and public sentiment is universally against it. As far as his own constituents were concerned, he knew they were opposed to the law; attempts had been made to suppress the small notes and punish those circulating them in his county. Those attempts were ineffectual and the law was of no avail. His people did not recognize it as a law, and he believed his was as law-abiding and peaceable a constituency as that of any other Senator. He wished the odious law stricken out for his own convenience as well as for that of his people. A man did not like, when he handed his neighbor a $1 bill, to be told that he was violating the law and subjecting himself to a fine. No Senator would go farther than himself in restricting banks, but as we have these small bills among us, he was opposed to imposing a fine upon persons passing them. He did not believe there was a single member on this floor, who had not violated the law as well as his constituents. He thought that it was hard for any man to stem the popular current, and the popular will was certainly against this law. It had been urged that we should abolish the small notes, and then we should have a specie currency; he did not think it at all certain that if the small notes were driven out, our pockets would in their place be filled with the precious metal. He hoped that the Senate would pass the bill as amended by him.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, said he concurred entirely with the gentleman who had just taken his seat. He thought it probable if the law could be enforced, to do which he believed would be almost impossible, that specie might come in. If we had railroads from one end of our State to the other, and our produce was shipped at our own ports, so that we might be well supplied from other States with specie and exchange, instead of there being a constant drain as now, or if some one were to find a silver mine in our State, then, in these events it might be possible to abolish the small notes, but he was opposed to abolishing them now, and he knew his people were also.

Mr. Dockery rose and said, the law was an unjust one, it could not be enforced and ought not to be enforced, if it could. Every year, we are told that specie will come in, and that the Legislature has made some new arrangement to effect that result, but with all the legislation specie becomes more and more scarce. He believed that there was nothing which would be regarded with more jealousy or would meet with more opposition than an attempt to enforce this law. He knew of nothing which was more difficult than to enforce a law, which law-abiding men trampled under foot. In his section of country, the people, if they were deprived of the North Carolina small money, could easily obtain that of South Carolina. In fact, the South Carolina money was just what his people wanted, because the greater part of their trade was with South Carolina. They, however, would prefer their own money, but if it was placed out of their hands, they would obtain and use the South Carolina money.

He believed that banks having the greater part of their issue circulated in the form of small notes were safer than others, because in that event their notes were kept in circulation, and never get into the hands of brokers. There was too, a great advantage in the paper over the gold dollar. The gold dollar was small and easily lost, while the paper could be placed out at length, and not so difficult to look after. He knew his constituents much preferred the paper to the gold dollar. The small bills were a convenience not only to the poor man, but also to the rich man, for the rich had to have change as well as the poor. He would be as much opposed as any one to a large amount of the small bills being put in circulation, but the number now in circulation he deemed indispensable. He believed that the general feeling of the people was against this law, and in favor of the small bills, and he was opposed to legislating in opposition to the common sense of the people. This law had been discussed in the last campaign, and he knew many members had said they knew nothing of it, that it did not pass the Legislature, and that it did not vote for or against it. He was of the opinion that no one then in the Senate would go home and be able to say so again. As for himself, he was in favor of small bills, and always had been, and when the vote was had upon the bill introduced by his friend from Alamance, he should take pleasure in recording his vote in its favor.

Report of Literary Board.—From the Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of the State, we glean the following items:

Amount due by the State on Bonds is $271,282 55. Wilmington and Weldon railroad bonds endorsed by the State and payable 1st January, 1859, and 1st January 1863, $52,250. Due by Literary Institutions $31,824 30. By individuals $7,571 12—total $362,927 97.

The stocks belonging to the fund are as follows: Bank of the State of North Carolina, 5,027 shares. Bank of Cape Fear, 5,044 do, Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, 4,000 do, Wilmington and Manchester do, 2,000 do, Cape Fear Navigation stock, 550 do. Roanoke navigation stock, 500 do.

Other sources of revenue: All the unsold swamp lands of the State. All money paid into the treasury upon entries of vacant land other than swamp land. Tax upon retail licences and auctioneers.

Commodore Stewart, who has been in command of the navy yard at Philadelphia, finding that his time was about to expire, notified the Secretary of the Navy, that in accordance with usage he asked the appointment of his successor. Mr Dobbin at once replied, with generous acknowledgment of the great services of the gallant veteran, that no ordinary rule should be applied to him, and it was not only the pleasure, but the wish of the department, that he should retain the position, so long as it was acceptable, and that he would not be disturbed until its duty became an incumbrance. He now retains his place as senior captain in the navy, on duty, and with the highest pay allowed by law—four thousand five hundred dollars a year.

Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, was foremost to discover the unsurpassed iron-producing resources of the country, and to recommend Congress to encourage their development by protective duties on the foreign manufacture. Those results, which the prophetic vision of that great statesman was enabled to discern in the remote future, would seem to be now unfolding in the magnificent product of the present year. But this development seems destined to be brought about not by high tariffs, but by events which human sagacity had not foreseen; that is, by a revolution, if we may so express it, in substituting iron for nearly every thing else hitherto used by civilized men for mechanical or constructive purposes.

Railroad Accident.—The Wheeling (Va.) Argus states that an accident happened on Monday morning, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near and this side of Cranberry Summit. A freight train coming west ran off from the track, and its locomotive was precipitated over an embankment. Another train, coming upon it, was compelled to await the clearing of the track, and while all hands were endeavoring to replace the displaced train, still another freight train came up at full speed, pitching into both trains, and causing such a wreck as is seldom seen.

Gold from California.—The amount of gold received at new York from California during the present year is $40,349,929, which is $1,265,595 less than was received last year.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

The Passion Flower—In Class 15th, Order 5th.—This wild flower is known by us all as the May Pop. I hope the following interpretation of this justly celebrated and much admired flower will not be found uninteresting to your readers, especially to the devotees of flowers: (The passions of our Saviour's death and resurrection are most solemnly presented to us by every part of this flower.) The leaves resemble the spear that pierced our Saviour's side—the tendrils, the cords that bound his hands, or the whips that scourged him—the ten petals, the ten Apostles—Judas having betrayed and Peter deserted—the pillar in the centre, the cross or tree—the stamina, the hammer—the style, the nails—the inner circle around the centre pillar, the crown of thorns—the radiance, the glory—the white in the flower the emblem of purity; and the blue, the type of Heaven. On the species—the passiflora abata—even drops of blood are seen upon the cross. This flower continues three days open, and then disappears—thus denoting the resurrection of the Saviour.

VIOLA.

The following is said to be inscribed upon the tomb of an idiot boy at Colne, in Lancastershire, England. It is very, *very* beautiful:

If *innocence* may claim a place in Heaven,
And *little* be required for *little* given,
My great Creator has for me in store
A world of bliss—what can the wise have more?

GOV. BRAGG'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

Two years ago it was my fortune to appear before you and give the pledges of fidelity required by law before entering upon the discharge of the duties of Chief Executive officer of the State. The time for which I had then been elected has expired.

It may hardly be becoming in me now to speak of my past official course. My fellow-citizens of all political parties will judge of that, and, from my knowledge of them, I confidently believe they will do it, not only considerately, but kindly.

Errors, no doubt, have been committed by me. I claim no exemption from the weakness incident in a greater or less degree to us all, and trust that I am sensible, to some extent at least, of my own imperfections in particular. All I ask of them is, to believe that I have been actuated by honest purposes, and have, on all occasions, endeavored to maintain the honor and dignity of the State, and to advance her welfare and prosperity, so far as I had power to do it, within the scope of my official authority.

A majority of my fellow-citizens have re-elected me Governor of the State. Indebted to them as I was before, for the generous confidence reposed in me, when comparatively a stranger to most of them, I can find no language now adequate to express my deep sense of the obligation under which they have placed me, and my gratitude for their decided support, after they had had an opportunity, to some extent, of passing upon my official conduct.

It is under these circumstances that I appear before you to-day to renew the pledges of official fidelity heretofore given; and if I enter upon the discharge of my official duties for a second term, not with entire confidence, I shall do so with alacrity, feeling assured that my official acts, whatever they may be, will be fairly and impartially passed upon by all, and that my errors, if any, will at least meet with the kind indulgence of those whose good opinion and support I have heretofore been so fortunate as to secure.

We enter to-day upon another year—whether it is to be one of weal or woe for our country and our State, is known only to Him who rules and directs the destinies of nations.

Though the prospect before us is not one of calm unbroken brightness, and fragments of the storm-clouds which but lately overhung the land still float in our political horizon, yet they have ceased for the time to threaten us with danger or to excite our immediate apprehensions. These indications may be delusive, but I have persuaded myself that there is a calmer, a better and more tolerant spirit abroad in the country. Our people have profited by the breathing time they have had since the late struggle through which they have passed. Educated in self-government, they have, on several occasions, been able to withstand excitements which would have proved fatal to other institutions than theirs, and have triumphed over dangers which seemed almost insurmountable.

To those unacquainted with the character of our people, these excitements appeared like upheavings from the great deep of society. Time has proved that they were but as the tempest tossed ocean waves, agitating the surface, while below all was tranquil and unmoved.

While taking this hopeful view of affairs, I am not unaware of the fact that many regard the present apparent calm as deceitful—a mere lull in the storm, which is destined at no distant day to burst upon us with renewed violence.

However this may be, it is now the duty of every good citizen to endeavor to allay the excitement, abating at the same time none of our rights, but firmly and unfalteringly sustaining them, as the surest means of their preservation and of perpetuating that Union and those institutions, under which we have, in a short time, grown to be one of the great powers of the earth.

Simple and unostentatious as are the ceremonies to-day, we have here represented the three departments of the State government—the Executive, the Legislative, and those who compose our Supreme Judicial tribunal. We have all of us, distinct but important duties to discharge.

The most important, however, are those devolved upon you as the exclusive law-making power of the State.

In the progress of events, these duties have become more varied and important than formerly, and therefore requiring more time for their dispatch. As the resources of the Stateare brought to notice and become better known, these duties are likely to increase rather than diminish, and the scope of our legislation to be videned and extended.

I am aware, gentlemen, that several of the most important subjects upon which you have been called to act during the present session are yet undisposed of, but it is not my purpose now to speak of these or others, having so lately had an opportunity of communicating with you in another way. I trust I may be pardoned, however, for expressing the hope that although your session may become somewhat protracted, you will not suffer yourselves, on that account, to be hurried into hasty and imperfect legislation, always producing serious evils, and to undo which is oftentimes impossible.

For myself, when my official term shall have ended, and I return to the walks of private life, I can hope for no higher gratification than to see North Carolina distinguished by all the qualities which constitute a great State, and taking the position at home and abroad which every one of her sons should wish her to occupy. Whether this shall be the case, depends more upon your labors than mine.

That this hope may be realized, I am sure that you, and all who hear me to day, will most heartily desire.

Sale of Negroes in South Carolina.—We are indebted, says the Winnsboro' Register, to Mr. J. Feaster, for a list of the sale of negroes at the estate sale of M. P. Meador in the north western portion of the District. They consisted of thirty-five negroes, on a credit of one and two years. The gang realized the amount of $27,870, being an average of $796. Prime negro fellows ranged from $1,200 to $1,350. Harriet, aged 17, sold for $1,100; Carolina, aged 7, for $800.

The New England Pin Company, of Winsted, Connecticut, have just started a new machine for *sewing* pins upon papers. It selects the little indispensables from a pile and stretches them in a continuous row upon narrow strips of paper, at the rate of 300 per minute.

Effects of Frost.—It is said that during a storm in Troy, New York, last week, a flock of wild ducks flying over that city, became loaded with sleet, and several of them fell to the ground and were caught, their wings being so frozen that they could not use them.

Appropriate.—The following is "travelling:"

A young married lady, whose union had not been prolific of "little darlings," has suspended on the wall in her bedroom, directly over the head of the bed, a neat little picture, underneath which is the following quotation from Scripture: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

The steamship Fulton has arrived with European dates to the 17th, on which day she left Southampton.

Hostilities are threatened between Spain and Prussia.

Persia accepts England's declaration of War.

The British have taken the Islands of Ormuse and Karak in the Persian Gulf.

The Russians have taken Soujuk Kaleh, after a desperate resistance on the part of the Circassians.

The London Times pronounces the President's Message, on the whole, as conciliatory, both in matter and manner.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13

Commercial.—Cotton firmer, but unchanged. Sales of the two days 15,000 bales, including for speculation and export about 4000 bales. Market closed firm.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular says breadstuffs are dull and lower.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

THREE DAYS LATER!

HALIFAX, Jan. 1.—The Cunard steamship Niagara, with three days later news, reached here last evening.

It is stated that France proposes a compromise with Russia in the Bolgrad affair, and that the latter accepts.

England is sending reinforcements to the expedition against Persia. Eight regiments have also been ordered.

Prussia is preparing to commence operations against Switzerland. Trouble is also brewing in Hungary.

The American Arctic exploring ship Resolute was at Cowes. She had been visited by Queen Victoria, accompanied by the royal family, the American consul, and American officers in port, and a large number of distinguished personages. All the American officers who went out in the Resolute have been invited to the Queen's palace in the Isle of Wight.

Commercial.—Breadstuffs very dull, with a decline during the week on flour of from 6d to 1s. Corn declined 8d. Wheat is without change since the sailing of the Fulton.

Lower qualities of Cotton advanced an eighth. Better qualities are stiffer, but quotably unchanged. Sales of the week 55,000 bales. The Persia arrived out on Saturday. Her advices caused a further advance in the articles of from one-sixteenth to an eighth.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Huntington Convicted.—The jury in the Huntington forgery case have rendered a verdict of guilty. The court sentenced him to the State's prison for four years and ten months.

Condition of Walker's Army.—The steamer "Illinois" brings us to later news from Nicaragua, but the California papers are filled with the most dismal narratives of some of General Walker's "volunteers" who had made their escape. Walker is utterly reprobated for cruelty to his own men, and accused of giving currency to the most monstrous misrepresentations in his newspaper organ, "El Nicaraguense," of actual events, in order to deceive people "at home," that is, in the United States, the home of nearly all his men. Positive defeats, they say, have often been manufactured into brilliant victories, which at a time when many of the recruits were dying of fevers, and other diseases native to the country, the official organ was publishing elaborate essays upon the salubriousness of the climate and the general good health of the army. The effect of these revelations was to cool off the ardor of ever-in California, its original source, and we infer from the spirit in which the journals comment that Walker is to get no more volunteers from that quarter.

The Hon. Stephen R. Mallory has been re-elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida for six years from the 4th of March next.

From Wheatland.—We have a few items of information from Wheatland, on which we have reason to rely:

First. Mr. Buchanan has yet invited no one to become a member of his Cabinet, and has not made up his mind with reference to a single member of it.

Second. Mr. John Appleton, of Maine, is to be the editor of the Washington Union.

Third. Mr. Buchanan is an earnest advocate of the election of John W. Forney, Esq., to the Senate of the United States.

Fourth. He will leave Wheatland for this city shortly before the first of February.

Washington Star.

Liberal.—During the past year $31,000 were raised within the bounds of the Alabama (Methodist) Conference, for Missionary purposes.

Brigadier General.—Brevet Maj. Gen. Persifer F. Smith has been appointed to the Brigadier Generalship created by the last Congress.

Mr. Goodrich, in his Recollections, gives the following anecdote of a political barber in Washington at the time Madison was first nominated by the Democrats:

"A very keen observer, then and long afterwards a Senator of the United States, once told me that at this period all the barbers of Washington were Federalists, and he imputed it to the fact that the leaders of that party in Congress wore powder and long queues, and, of course, had them dressed every day by the barbers. The Democrats, on the contrary, wore short hair, or at least, small queues, tied up carelessly with a riband, and, therefore, gave little encouragement to the tonsorial art. One day, as the narrator told me, while he was being shaved by the leading barber of the city, who was, of course, a Federalist, the latter suddenly and vehemently burst out against the nomination of Madison for the Presidency by the Democratic party, which had been that morning announced.

"'Dear me!' said the barber, 'surely this country is doomed to disgrace and shame. What Presidents we might have sir! Just look at Dewgett, of Connecticut, and Stockton, of New Jersey! What queues they have got, sir—as big as your wrist, and powdered every day, sir, like real gentlemen, as they are. Such men, sir, would confer dignity upon the chief magistracy; but this little Jim Madison, with a queue no bigger than a pipestem! Sir, it is enough to make a man forswear his country."

Young America.—*Anxious parent, who has just finished whipping a child three years old.*—"Now, my child, I hope you will be good, so that I shall not have to whip you again."

Child—"If you must whip any one, you'd better whip one of your size."

The New York Evening Post reports that the above conversation actually occurred.

Engagements.—Southey says, in one of his letters: "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner, I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my eyes away, I pack them in as little compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1857.

COAL AND IRON.—We copy from the leading Philadelphia paper a long but deeply interesting article on the coal and iron of Pennsylvania. We hope no one will pass it by without a careful perusal. And we could wish, especially, that every member of the present General Assembly would read and reflect upon its statements, and upon its anticipations of the growing importance of those great interests to Pennsylvania—anticipations which are fully warranted by the wonderful progress already made by that great State in consequence of the merely partial development of her rich minerals. Side by side with New York and Ohio, those giant States, Pennsylvania, under the census of 1850, gained a member of Congress, whilst New York lost one and Ohio lost two. Nothing but coal and iron did this; for before that decennial period, New York and Ohio were shooting ahead of her. Between 1840 and 1850, however, rail roads and canals penetrated the mineral region of Pennsylvania, and forthwith she sprang forward in advance of her great rivals. And the next Census is expected to show similar results.

Now North Carolina has untold amounts of coal and iron, of superior quality to any of which Pennsylvania can boast. They lie nearer to navigation than hers. A rail road to reach them will cost but a few hundred thousand dollars, whilst many millions were required for roads to her mines. It seems to us, that instead of hesitating, our legislators and people should rejoice that they have it in their power to do so great a work for the honor and prosperity of their State; and that any reasonable project for its accomplishment should be adopted by acclamation,—that a "well done" should greet the Legislature which had the good fortune to do so wise an act, sufficient to cover a multitude of errors and short-comings.

We cannot but think that the public mind in North Carolina is not sufficiently informed as to this great interest. If the people generally, or the members of the Legislature, would but contemplate the vast results, to the honor and prosperity of other regions of our country, of an employment of these sources of wealth, and would then go, as we have done, into the coal mines, and over the iron region, where the ore lies scattered broadcast over and under the surface for many miles, they could not hesitate a moment to bring out for the benefit of North Carolina, the same elements which have made Pennsylvania great and populous and rich and honored among her sisters. There is not a Northern State in the Union that would allow such sources of wealth and power to lie dormant. And shall it longer be said that it is *only* a Southern Legislature that refuses a mere pittance, in comparison with other States, to help her people to accomplish such results? Pennsylvania did the work without the aid of individuals. It might not be wise in North Carolina to do the same, but it will be wise to lend all reasonable assistance to her people in their effort to do it.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.—We continue synopsis:

BANKS.—A bill to charter "The North Carolina Bank," introduced by Mr. Lewis, of Wake. Capital $3,500,000. Shares $100 each. State to subscribe to $2,000,000, and individuals $1,500,000; and the State to have the privilege, at any time before Jan'y 1, 1860, to invest the Literary fund, (nearly $2,000,000,) in the stock of the Bank. [How is this to be done if the capital stock "shall not exceed $3,500,000"?] Payment for stock, by the State, to be made, half in specie or its equivalent, and half in State Bonds. The public Treasurer to subscribe $2,000,000 when the books are opened, but the Bank to be organized when $400,000 are subscribed, [before the opening of the books?] A Branch to be established in any county subscribing $200,000. Tax 30 cents per share. Issues not less than $3.

A bill to re-charter the Bank of the State, introduced by Mr. Bledsoe, of Wake. Capital $3,000,000. State to take $1,000,000 of the increased capital, and individuals $500,000. State to pay for its stock in bonds, individuals to pay cash. Bank to lend to the State, whenever required, a sum not exceeding $200,000. Tax 60 cents per share. Issues not less than $1.

A bill to charter the Bank of Greensborough. Capital $200,000; shares $50 each. Bank to organize when 600 shares are subscribed and $15,000 paid in. Issues not less than $3.

To charter the Metropolitan Bank of North Carolina, introduced by Mr. Jones, of Columbus. Capital $2,500,000; shares $50. To organize when $500,000 are subscribed and $100,000 paid in. State to have the privilege of subscribing $800,000 at any time within 5 years after passage of charter. Branches to be established in any county subscribing $200,000. Tax 25 cents per share. Issues not less than $3.

WILMINGTON EXPORTS.—The Journal says that the export business for 1856 has been better than in the year before. The principal items in its tables are: 113,025 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, coastwise, and 1,134 foreign; 54,921 bbls. turpentine, coastwise, and 5,988 foreign; 428,582 bbls. rosin, coastwise, and 19,201 foreign; 219,411 feet timber, coastwise, and 651,000 foreign; 11,012,876 feet lumber, coastwise, and 10,678,211 foreign; 21,202 bales of cotton, coastwise, and 96 foreign; 76,146 bushels groundpeas; 113,256 casks of rice, coastwise, and 14,958 foreign; 73,332 bushels of wheat; 3,824 bundles of newspaper; 1,946 bales of sheeting; 1,898 of yarn; 2,989 bbls. of flour; 479 bbls. copper ore; 1359 bbls. and 4 tons soap stone; 3040 bags, 388 boxes, 1247 bbls. 25 hhds. dried fruit, &c. &c.

UNITED.—The Lexington Flag and the Greensborough Patriot are to be united, and the "Patriot and Flag," M. S. Sherwood and James A. Long, Editors, will hereafter be issued at Greensborough.

YOUNG AMERICA.—We confess to no little surprise at finding such remarks as the following in the Wilmington Herald:—

"There is one characteristic of the Democracy which other organizations might profitably copy: they take care of their young men. Now, the great misfortune of the old Whig and American parties was, they seemed to ignore, in a very great degree (and the practice is continued) the claims to preferment and advancement of the young, rising, ambitious talent in their ranks, and to lavish all the rewards of exertion on the older veterans, who, although qualified by age and experience for the duties that might be assigned them, nevertheless had no fee simple, so to speak, in the honors and emoluments of party distinction. * * * The thrusting forward of the old leaders eternally to the exclusion of the young soldiers, had the effect and will have the effect to dampen the ardor of the latter, and cause them to make odious comparisons between their own party and the Democratic which has adopted a directly opposite rule, and never loses an opportunity to advance the claims of their young men, by whose zeal, talent and strength their victories are won. We do not wish to be considered as at all underrating the services of the older members of our party—distinguished and zealous as they have been and will be—but we desire that more life and activity should be infused into our ranks. We desire the claims of the young to be recognized. * * * There must be motives for exertion. But, what inducement, except a sovereign love of country, is there to labor for a party, which ignores your services?"

We hope to be pardoned, (as one of the "older veterans," who wants no office, who never sought and never would have accepted any,) if we offer a word of dissent from the above observations.

Let us begin with the Herald's closing remark, and ask, What inducement, except a sovereign love of country, OUGHT *any man to have*, to labor for a party? The tenor of the whole article of the Herald is to produce the impression that those who thus labor are not influenced by patriotic motives, but by a desire to secure office as a *reward* for their labors. If that be the case, we have no hesitation in saying, that they are utterly unfit for office, whether young or old. As there is but one office for every 1000 votes, it may well be asked, what is to become of the 999 who cannot get office? Every one of the 1000 labors, each in his own sphere, for the good of the party; and perhaps 990 of them from patriotic motives. Shall the 10 selfish men, who labor for their own aggrandizement, carry off all the honors and emoluments?

Unfortunately, such has been too generally the case. The selfish demagogue, with love of country ever on his lips, and love of office in his heart, has of late years managed to secure *rewards* for his party services; and this instead of being a commendable characteristic of the democracy, worthy of being copied by other parties, is one of the very greatest evils entailed upon the country by the success of that party. Let us cite a single instance, among many that we could name, where the democracy has wofully abused its power, by putting in small *young* men, in preference to older men of infinitely superior capability. Will the Herald, or any body else, pretend that David Reid and Asa Biggs should have been sent to the U. S. Senate in preference to such men as Chief Justice Ruffin and Abraham Venable? Again, the highly important office of Attorney General of the State has just been filled by a young man, who cannot have acquired the knowledge and experience requisite to a profitable discharge of his duty to the State, as its legal adviser. Yet to such humiliating results does the Herald's doctrine, and the Locofoco practice, lead.

Instead of being the misfortune of the old Whig party, we consider it one of its most noble principles, of which it may ever be proud, that its general aim was to put faithful and competent men in office; and, as experience and maturity of character and intellect and judgment are among the requisites to such competency and the evidences of such faithfulness, it generally happened that elderly men were selected by the Whig party for responsible stations.

But we beg to remind the Herald, that the American party discarded this Whig principle, in practice, at least. That party has in that particular followed the bad example of the Locofocos, by putting forward its young men for nearly all offices. The result has not been satisfactory. The party has been defeated, even though aided by the Whigs. So that we may be permitted to doubt whether there is any element of success in this Locofoco practice, thus commended for imitation.

But, even if it would ensure success, who could desire success at the risk of filling the halls of Congress and the Legislatures, and Executive offices, with any more of that corruption which is now so rife in public stations throughout the land?

In our opinion, it is not only a great wrong to the country to put inexperienced and incompetent young men in office, but it is also one of the greatest misfortunes that can befall the young men themselves. The period of life which ought to be devoted to the acquisition of learning and wisdom, to the care and education of their families, to the accumulation of a competency for those dependent on them, is spent in electioneering for a seat in Congress, and when there, in the excitement and dissipation so fatal to all domestic happiness and to all the pursuits of that private life to which some turn of the wheel may consign them. And after all, when a few years of service shall have given them experience, the Herald's doctrine would turn them out to make room for some *younger* laborers for the party.

Instead of sympathising in the Herald's idea of rewarding party zeal,—an idea which has filled the land with brawling politicians and selfish office-seekers—we sigh for a return of the day when *office sought the man*, and when it was an honorable distinction to serve one's country. But we shall see no return of that day. Public virtue is too feeble to bring about such a revolution. The "young, rising and ambitious talent," is constantly deserting to the army in which a more venal practice prevails; and even an old whig organ—conservative so long as it was whig—advises other organizations to follow the evil example.

General Assembly.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Scales introduced a bill to amend 86th section 7th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning asylums. The bill repeals the assessment upon lands and polls in support of the lunatic asylum.

Mr. Eller a bill to aid in the construction of a public road in Wilkes county. It appropriates $500 for that purpose.

Mr. Elliott a bill to charter Mount Olive Academy, Randolph county. At a later period of the day this passed its second and third readings.

A Bill providing for the appointment of a special magistrate for Salisbury; one to prevent inspectors of naval stores from buying or selling them on commission; and bills to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish in certain streams, passed 3d readings.

Mr. W. H. Bailey, of Hillsboro', was elected Attorney General for the unexpired term of Mr. Bachelor, Mr. Jenkins declining to be a candidate, as he did not wish to put his constituents to the trouble of a new election. The vote was, for Bailey 91, for H. W. Miller 23, for B. F. Moore 3.

At 12 o'clock, in the presence of both Houses, the oaths of office were administered to Gov. Bragg by Chief Justice Nash; the inaugural was delivered; and both Houses adjourned. The address will be found in another column.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan 3.

In the Commons, yesterday, a great deal of time was taken up in discussing the Stanmire claim for $7,000. It was decided by giving him $2160 and 60 acres of land.

Mr. Green introduced a resolution, requesting the State Geologist to transmit to the Patent Office, specimens of all minerals, &c., which he has found in this State.

Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to increase the State revenue—proposes to tax all Bank Stock 1 per cent, in lieu of all other tax upon dividends, &c.—State Bank excepted, because its charter does not allow it to be taxed.

Mr. Dargan, from the Judiciary, reported against a bill to protect estates of married women.

Mr. Pickett introduced a bill to amend the charter of Carolina Female College.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill to change the time of meeting of the General Assembly—proposes to commence the session on the 4th Monday in December.

Mr. Waddill introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Albemarle, in the county of Stanly.

Mr. Dargan introduced a resolution in favor of Joseph Marshall, Sheriff of Stanly—allows him to collect arrears of taxes.

Mr. Pickett introduced a bill to prevent the poisoning of fish in the State of North Carolina, and punishing those so doing.

The bill to allow banks of this State to issue small notes was taken up. Mr. Elliott moved that it be made the order for 12 o'clock Monday. Mr. Jenkins moved it be laid on the table, which was done.

A short discussion sprang up on a motion to make the daily sessions longer, and have no night sessions; in the course of which Mr. Stubbs made some remarks wherein, I think, will be found the reason why so many members knew nothing of the passage of the law prohibiting small notes. Night sessions were attended by but few members, and those few not attending to business, while the Clerk read bills and the Speaker announced their passage.

In the Commons, to-day, Mr. Elliott amended his bill to perfect titles, by inserting 1854 instead of 1855. It then passed 2d and 3d readings.

The bill to abolish the office of State Geologist passed its 2d reading, Yeas 52, Nays 27.

A bill to increase the salary of the Secretary of State to $1250 was amended by inserting $1000, and then rejected.

The bill (introduced in Senate by Mr. Gorrell) for the better securing of costs in actions of ejectment, passed 2d reading, 72 to 23.

The bill to elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people was, with the committee amendment proposing to merge that office into that of the Superior Court Clerk, laid on the table.

The Senate bill concerning coupon bonds, passed its 2d and 3d readings.

A considerable number of private bills went through their 2d and 3d readings, none of which were of any interest to your section.

The bill to encourage matrimony, by allowing practising attorneys to marry persons, was rejected.

Neither House has got fairly under way yet and but little business of any importance has been done. The first important bill which will come up I think will be the Fayetteville and Coal Field Road, which will probably be before the House on Monday or Tuesday next. The State Bank is the order for next Monday in the Senate.

In the Senate, to-day, but little business was done, a very short session being held. The reconsidered bill to establish the county of Alleghany was made a special order for next Thursday. The bill to establish the Bank of Salisbury was for the present laid on the table. A bill for the benefit of creditors of insolvent persons who are deceased, was rejected. The bill incorporating the N. C. Gas, Coal and Transportation Company, and the bill incorporating the town of Rockingham, passed 3d reading. A bill amending the charter of the Bank of Wilmington passed its 2d reading. Mr. J. W. Thomas introduced a bill to amend the charter of Normal College.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Lane appeared and qualified in place of C. H. Brogden.

A bill to incorporate Union County Turnpike company passed its 3d reading.

A bill was introduced to repeal the act requiring Judges of the Superior Court to live in their districts.

The bills to incorporate the Bank of Goldsborough, Bank of Lincolnton, and Yadkin Manufacturing Company, and a bill concerning the dividing line between Chatham and Alamance were tabled. No further business was transacted.

In my mention of those who had obtained license to practice law I omitted two names in the County Court and one in the Superior Court. In the Superior Cobrt, H. T. Torrence of Pittsborough; in the County Court, Hayne Davis of Iredell and George Washington of Lenoir.

I also made a mistake in saying Mr. Mesres accompanied Mr. Dargan as second; you will see by the published card that it was J. Eborn, Esq., of Beaufort. Z.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of interest since our last.

Internal Improvements.—It is to us a matter of much surprise that our legislature should, for one moment, hesitate to grant a liberal charter and afford State aid to the building of this important work—the Fayetteville and Western Railroad—as also to relieve the Deep River Navigation company of a pressing debt, and grant additional aid to complete the work. Both enterprises are in a State of forwardness and both will be required to transport the rich deposits of coal and other products to markets now needing supplies of such articles as these two great thoroughfares would pour out to the consumption of the world immediately when completed.

Asheborough Bulletin.

CORRUPTION ON A LARGE SCALE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, whose long residence in Washington in that capacity has given him unusual sources of gaining correct information, writes, that two years ago certain railroad companies agreed to pay $250,000 for carrying through Congress the bill to admit railroad iron free of duty, and to refund the duties collected on such iron within a certain period past. All the ready money procured under the project, says the writer, was appropriated by a few agents from New York, including an equal number of members of Congress. It fell through, as is well known, by a resolute opposition in the Senate. Now the same parties are soliciting subscriptions to renew the effort. Ex-editors, ex-Congressmen, and ex-officials of all shades and sorts, are engaged in this business, and they are banded together by the ties and hopes of common plunder. New York furnishes the stock of men and means most actively employed, and some of them were conspicuous Republicans in the recent Presidential contest.

It really seems that scarcely any thing can be gotten through Congress in these times, without bribing the members. This results from the low grade of men whom the people are in the habit of sending to Congress—men with no other claim to the station than that of having been brawling politicians, politicians by trade, who spend all they have in getting to Congress, and are then ready to "make a good thing" out of their opportunities by any species of corruption.

GREAT GRAIN MARKETS.—There were received at Baltimore during the past year 3,440,000 bushels of wheat, 4,081,000 bushels of corn, 847,300 bushels of oats, and 228,200 bushels of rye. 925,000 bbls. of flour were received.

At Buffalo, N. Y., the receipts of flour were 1,143,085 bbls.; of wheat 8,843,117 bushels; and of corn 9,846,790 bushels.

At Oswego, N. Y., 114,143 bbls. of flour; 8,437,927 bushels of wheat; 3,543,521 bushels of corn.

At Chicago the receipts of grain of all kinds 24,000,000 bushels, and the shipments about 20,000,000 bushels.

IMMIGRATION.—The number of immigrants landed at New York during the past year was 141,672. Of these 55,846 were Germans, and 43,996 Irish. As compared with the previous year there is an increase of 5,439, whilst there is a large falling off from 1853 and 1854. The arrivals at New York are about three-fourths of the whole number of arrivals in the United States; so that the immigrants for 1856 number about 190,000.

CASUALTIES FOR 1856.—There were 33 railroad accidents, resulting in the loss of 157 lives, and wounding 283 persons. A list of 13 steamboat disasters is published—loss of life 439. Property to the amount of $17,998,000 has been destroyed by fire.

We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for sundry public documents.

E. B. Drake, Esq. Editor of the Asheborough Bulletin, is about to become Editor of the Salisbury Herald. The Bulletin office is for sale.

BALTIMORE.—The aggregate foreign imports and exports of Baltimore for 1856 were $23,362,225, an increase of $3,987,997 over 1855.

Deaths in that city in 1856, 5,554. Marriages 1614. Divorces 35, and 48 applications for divorce still pending. Foreigners naturalised 2204.

U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $22,011,212 58.

Sad Casualty.—On the 20th ultimo, Mr. Neill McFadyen of this county, while engaged in his Steam Saw Mill, was caught in some part of the machinery and so badly mangled that he survived but two days afterward.—*N. C. Argus.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 5.

BACON—	12½ a 13	LARD—	14 a 15
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	11½ a 12	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 11½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 50 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 40 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 50 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	80 a 00
Super.	7 00 a 0 00	Apple do,	65 a 70
Fine,	6 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	65 a 00
Scratched,	6 00 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	85 a 90	Yellow dip,	2 30 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 30 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0 00	Hard,	1 80 a 0 00
Peas,	75 a 0 80	Spirits,	38 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We advance our quotations to correspond with sales on Saturday.

We are often asked why the highest quotations are not given. We answer, that we do not believe in their truth; or in other words, they are not fair cash sales. We do not believe in putting up one bale at 12½ cents, and putting down two at 11, when all the Cotton is the same.

Flour—We advance our quotations.

Corn—In demand.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

A decline of 20 cents in Turpentine. Virgin and yellow 2 80; hard 1 80. Spirits 43. No. 1 Rosin 2 25 to 2 75. Tar 1 60. Cotton 12¼ to 12½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10¾ to 12¾. Week's receipts 235 bales. Previously 9,959. Bacon 11 to 14. Corn 80 to 85. Flour 6 50 to 7 50.

At Charleston, Cotton 11¾ to 12¾.

Total receipts of cotton 1,434,470 bales, against 1,495,739 bales last year. Decrease 61,569.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Dec'r 29th and 31st, Jan 2d and 3d—Strs Fanny, Rowan and Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for C S Johnson, Dr B W Robinson, J G Smith, E J Hale & Son, B W & H C Robinson, Ray & Pearce, E W Willkings, A A McKethan, W P Elliott, Moffitt & Brown, Mark Russell, Rev George McNeill, W Draughon, Maj Laidley, W R Love, A M Barber, R Little, D & W McLaurin, A J O'Hanlon, T J Curtis, C T Haigh & Sons, W R Page, T S Lutterloh, P P Johnson, B Rose, Beaver Creek Manf Co, J K Warden, W N Tillinghast, E L Winslow, Duncan McNeill, Mrs D Murchison, H & E J Lilly, A J Woodward, Wm Overby, J W Lett, C E Leete, S T Hawley & Son, C B Mallett, S W Tillinghast & Co, H L Myrover & Co, J F Foulkes, D Stewart, J O Boon & Co, W H Carver, W Sheek, Wm Smith, Worth & Utley, Mrs M E Pearce.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec'r 31.—Schrs John and Wm H Smith from New York, David Faust from Philad, Exchange from Balto. Jan'y 1.—Schrs Worth and Humming Bird from New York. 2.—Schr J Buchanan fm Lockwood's Folly.

MARRIED,

In Asheborough, on the 25th Dec'r last, by Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., Professor S. S. JACKSON, of Chapel Hill, to Miss ELVIRA E. WORTH, daughter of Jonathan Worth, Esq., of that place.

In Raleigh, on the 24th ult., by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. WILLIAM BINGHAM, of Orange county, to Miss OWEN, eldest daughter of Wm. White, Esq., of that city.

On the 18th ult, by N. M. Hubbard, Esq., Capt. ISAAC NASH, of Union county, to Miss CALEDONIA, youngest daughter of James Swink, Esq., of Anson.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. CYRUS A. BARKLEY to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Thos. D. Green, both of Anson.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the 24th ult., Mr. THOMAS R. BALDWIN to Miss MINA LEGRAND.

Also, on the same day, Mr. ALEXANDER SHAW, of Moore county, to Miss CHRISTIAN, daughter of Alexander McLeod, Esq.

On the 25th ult., Mr. ISAIAH HAYWOOD to Miss HARRIETTE, only daughter of E. Parker, deceased.

Also, on the same day, Mr. JAMES MORRIS to Miss FRANCES COOK, youngest daughter of N. Cook, Esq., all in the surrounding "*vicinity of Pekin.*"

Truly our "Pekin country" is a great country. There has been a great marriage revival in the "Pekin vicinity," and many, very many, have yielded to the teachings of the spirit of "Cupid," and have been led by devoted friends to the Hymenial Altar,—and received the holy rite of matrimony and are now rejoicing in the hope of an *immortal felicity*.

There are a few stiff-necked, hard-hearted, sin-stricken old bachelors left in their deplorable wretchedness.

Oh! that the sweet breezes and softening influences of "woman's affections" would blow upon their old dry bones and cause them to live again like men. Thank goodness, however a few appear to be under *deep conviction* for their many sins of "omission," and if a few of the fair daughters of the land would make up their minds "to forsake father and mother, house and lands," come to the "vicinity of Pekin," and engage in the "revival," heart and hand, soul and body, might and main, and "*propose*" to those harried *old sinners* to lead them by the hand to the Hymenial Altar, great good might be effected, and a few *benighted beings* saved from the awful gulf of *single-blessedness*.

Oh ye fair daughters, can you stay aloof and see them lost! lost!! lost!!! come to their rescue; Oh! come without delay; now is the time. Amen, so mote it be. A CONVERT.

DIED,

Departed this life, suddenly, on the 1st inst., Mrs. SARAH LOUISA LEETE, wife of Mr. Charles E. Leete, and daughter of Col. Samuel T. Hawley.

Possessed of rare sweetness of disposition, she was ever the light of her family circle, in her brief journey from the cradle to the grave. As a wife and mother, loving and devoted; as a daughter and sister, dutiful and affectionate; faithful and exemplary in all the relations of life, she leaves behind her a precious memory to be enshrined in many hearts, and a vacant place that never can be filled. To her children, yet too young to appreciate her value, the loss is irreparable.

"The folded hands, the calm pure face,
The tresses' graceful flow,
The gentle yet majestic grace,
Throned on the matron brow.
These, in this scene of tender gloom,
With a still glory deck the tomb."—*Com.*

In this town, on the 8d inst., Miss MARGARET M. JOHNSON, youngest daughter of the late Neill Johnson, in the 20th year of her age.

Thus again is a fond mother's heart made to bleed, and affectionate sisters and relatives to deplore the untimely death of another of their number.

The amiable qualities of this young lady endeared her to many friends: by them, and the Church of which she was an exemplary member, will her memory long be cherished.

"Death lies on her, like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field." Com.

Near Pekin, Montgomery county, on the 19th ult., little LINA T., youngest daughter of J. and M. A. Luther, aged 1 year, 10 months and 19 days.

"Dearest Lina too has left you,
And her loss you deeply feel.
But 'tis God that hath bereft you,
He can all your sorrows heal.

Yet awhile and you may meet her,
When the day of life is fled;
There in heaven with joy to greet her,
There no favorite tear to shed."

Com.

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE on Anderson Street near E. J. Hale & Son's Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

A FEW FINE BRANDS just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 5, 1857. 70-1mi

IRON.

A GENERAL assortment of American and English Bar Iron. Also, Oval, Half-Oval, *Rod*, Band, Hoop and Round Iron, of various sizes; together with Cast, German and Blistered Steel. For sale in quantities to suit, by B. ROSE.

Jan'y 5, 1857. 70-3t

Calcined Plaster, Thomastown Lime,

Hydraulic Cement and Plastering Hair. For sale in quantities to suit. Apply to B. ROSE.

Jan'y 5, 1857. 70-3t

Pure White Lead, in Oil, kegs of 25 and 50 lbs. Also, Linseed Oil. For sale by B. ROSE.

Jan'y 5, 1857. 70-3t

Lamp, Tanners' and Neat's-foot Oil, of the best quality, for sale by B. ROSE.

Jan'y 5, 1857. 70-3t

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to custom, I have drawn off all the Accounts on my books up to the 1st instant, and will deliver them as speedily as possible.

I shall be gratified if my customers will give their earliest attention to the settlement of their respective accounts.

Interest will be charged from 1st February next on all those accounts which are not closed by that date.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 5, 1857. 70-3t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by John P. Sampson, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, 27th JANUARY, at the "Mooney" Plantation, to satisfy said Trust, the Property conveyed therein, consisting of Horses, Wagon, Cart, Carriage, Wagon and Buggy Harness, Blacksmiths' Tools, Farming Tools, a great quantity of Corn, Fodder and Hay; and many other articles.

Terms at sale.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Trustee.

Jan'y 3, 1857. 70-3w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., January 3, 1857:

Adams' Express Co.
Jehu Bowls, Wm H Brown.
R M Carrell.
Wm Dodge.
Jesse Harris, Robert Hancock, John Hall, Jr, John Harden, Miss Susan Hall, Mrs Susan Hall.
Jno S Johnson, Mary Margret Jones.
James King, J J Kelley, A G Kern.
Hewey Lesly.
Mary Ann Murphy, Sam'l Mack, Charles Monroe, Mary Murphy, W H Murphy, Cathrine Maxwell, Dr W H Morris.
W G McDonald, Wm McNair, Jno A McLean, Hugh McLean, Aleck McNeill, Dugald McDuffie 2, Isabella McArthur.
G W Nasson.
Jane Portt, Harmon Porter.
John W Rose, Hardy Royal.
Joseph Simpkin, W D Stevens
Daniel Taylor, Marmaduke Taylor.
Sarah A Williamson, L C Wade, R W Watson, D T Williamson.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

Louisiana Sugar Crop.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who predicted that the crop of sugar made in Louisiana for 1855 would be 230,000 hhds., and missed it by only 1,000 hhds., now predicts that the crop of 1856 will fall short of 100,000 hhds. The crop of 1853 reached 495,000 hhds.

Newspapers in California.—In San Francisco there are no less than fifteen dailies, ten weeklies, and one monthly. In the State at large there are twenty-five dailies, fifty-five weeklies, and one monthly.

Further Supplies of Books.

THE Humorous Poetry of the English Language;
Home and the World, by Mrs. Rives of Va.;
Poetical Works and "Rejected Addresses" of Horace and James Smith;
Beaumarchais and his Times;
Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine;
The Lady's Almanac for 1857;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Memoir of Susan Allibone;
Knight's Pictorial Half-Hours;
Ready Reckoners; The Mystic Circle;
Bullion's Practical Lessons in English Grammar.
Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

Illustrated Juvenile Books.

THE History of Sir Thomas Thumb;
Kobbaltoso; Bright Pictures for Child Life, by Cousin Fannie;
Worth, not Wealth, by Cousin Alice;
Learning about Common Things, by Jacob Abbott;
Old Whitey's Christmas Trot;
Daisey, or the Fairy Spectacles.
E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL,

AT BUFFALO, MOORE CO., N. C.

Mr. DANIEL McINTYRE, } Principals.
Mrs. ANNIE J. McINTYRE, }

THIS Institution will open on Monday 5th Jan'y next. Very great advantages are offered in this school. Young men will be prepared for College and the higher walks of life. Young ladies will attain advantages equal to any offered in schools of the first class.

The neighborhood as to morality and health is without a parallel.

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter, without any deduction except for protracted illness.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS, VIZ:

English, according to advancement, $7 50, $10, $12 50	
Latin, Greek, and higher Mathematics,	15 00
Extra on Female Department.	
French and German Languages, each	10 00
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,	30 00
Painting, Drawing, and Needle-work, each	5 00

Vocal Music, gratis.

Board in the best families, at convenient distances, from $7 to $8 per month.

Dec'r 24, 1856. 70*3t

Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical; or the conditions and course of the life of man. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D. Illustrated with 300 Wood Engravings.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the Tract of LAND situate on both sides of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, about nine miles from Fayetteville, on which David Kivett resided the past year. The Tract contains about three hundred acres. The terms will be made liberal if the payment is secured. If not previously sold, it will be sold at auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville on the 31st day of January, 1857. Those wishing information relative to the land or terms, are referred to Jno. D. Williams, Esq. of Fayetteville.

ISAAC H. FOUST.

Reed Creek, N. C., 26th Dec'r 1856. 70*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.

Edmund Roberts and wife Lydia, William H. Baldwin, Catharine S. Baldwin, David J. Baldwin, John B. Casawell and wife Jane, *against* Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Daniel J. Phillips and wife Margaret, and Samuel Mims.

Bill to Account.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, are non-residents of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Complainants' Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1856.

70*6W] W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

GUION'S HOTEL FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property in the city of Raleigh is now offered for sale. The establishment is in good order, and is well supplied with furniture and every convenience for keeping up a first rate Hotel. The hotel buildings contain upwards of fifty rooms, and attached thereto, are the usual out-houses and stables, and an excellent garden. The location is regarded as a very favorable one, being immediately on the Capitol Square, and easy of access from the Rail Road Depots. The property, (including the furniture,) will be sold on very advantageous terms to the purchaser, both as to price and the time of payment; and possession will be given at the close of the present session of the Legislature.

For more particular information as to the terms of sale, application may be made to any one of the undersigned.

JAMES McKIMMON, Raleigh, N. C.
R. B. GILLIAM, } Oxford, N. C.
T. B. VENABLE, }

Jan'y 1, 1857. 69-4w

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No 104 WALL STREET,

69-1tf NEW YORK.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

31st December 1856.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent.—payable on and after the 2d day of Jan'y 1857.

69 2t] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

SAVE INTEREST.

THE Subscriber gives notice that his books are now ready for settlements. Those wishing to save *interest, &c.*, had best call and settle up.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 69-1m

ROBESON INSTITUTE,

M. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday 5th January next.

Tuition per Session: Spelling $6, Common English $12, Natural Science $15, Ancient Languages $18

Students are prepared for the Sophomore Class in the University of N. C.

The Principal has charge of the commodious Steward's Hall, where board can be obtained at $8 per month, exclusive of washing and room lights.

Board and Tuition payable in advance, if required.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are also informed that comfortable accommodations can be obtained at the Steward's Hall on reasonable terms.

St. Paul's, Dec'r 18, 1856. 67*3t

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 18'56 61*6m

Seventy Likely Negroes,

And 2000 acres of Land for Sale.

Sale on Tuesday, March the 3d, 1857

AS Agents of Mary Collins, Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Ridgeway, Warren county,

70 likely Negroes,

Devised in his will to be sold on a credit of twelve months, bonds to bear interest from date, and satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely. Upwards of 30 between the ages of 8 and 15. Among them is a Shoemaker, Carpenters, Blacksmith, Cooper, and a first-rate Miller, and an old family Weaver—good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of five years, bonds bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(interest to be paid annually)—all his LANDS, consisting of four tracts: one on Nutbush creek, near the Granville line, containing 803 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 barrels of corn per annum. Another tract of 72 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable Flour Mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any mill in the State. Also another tract, known as the Caswell Drake tract, containing between 4 and 5 hundred acres. Also that very desirable Residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived containing about 450 acres. The three last tracts adjoin, and could be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in wealthy and highly intelligent neighborhoods. These lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon them; the first and the last named have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-house, &c.

Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property, will address W. F. Collins, for further particulars, at Raleigh, or T. C. Collins, Ridgeway.

The lands can be shown those who may wish to examine them, by applying to the Executrix or either of her Agents. An age may pass before such an opportunity is offered in real estate for sale.

WM. F. COLLINS, } Agents.
T. C. COLLINS, }

Dec'r 19, 1856. 67*ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the 19th of January next, at the residence of R. F. Murphy, the Property conveyed to him by R. F. Murphy by Deed of Trust, bearing date Jan'y 17th, 1854. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the property is all sold. Persons that are interested will do well to attend. Terms made known on day of sale.

NEILL S. STEWART, Trustee.

Nov'r 29, 1856. 61*ts

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

August 8, 1856. 33*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1856.

Jane Wamble, vs. Benjamin D. Rushing and wife Temperance, Bryant Wamble, George W. Wamble, William R. Edgworth and wife Jane, Evan S. Wamble, James Wamble, James Knight and wife Susannah, Mary Wimberley, Thomas Wamble.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Wamble, William R. Edgworth and wife Jane, Evan S. Wamble, James Wamble, James Knight and wife Susannah, and Mary Wimberley, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer (a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville,) for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in October, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clk.

68*ot

MEDICAL BOOKS.

MEIGS on Diseases of Children;
" " Woman and her Diseases;
" " Childbed Fevers;
" " Obstetrics;
Dunglison's Human Physiology;
" Medical Dictionary;
" Practice of Medicine;
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics;
Pereira's do. do.
Churchill on Children, by Keating;
" " Diseases of Women, by Condie;
" " Midwifery do.
Chitty's Medical Jurisprudence;
Taylor's do. do. by Hartshorne;
" on Poisons;
Dewees on Children;
" Females;
Miller's Surgery, by Sargent;
Neill on the Arteries, Nerves, and Lymphatics;
Regnault's Elements of Chemistry;
U. S. Dispensatory, by Wood and Bache;
Watson's Practice;
Bartlett's Treatise on Fever;
Williams and Clymer on the Respiratory Organs;
Eberle's Therapeutics;
Ellis's Medical Formulary, by Thomas;
Solly on the Human Brain;
Burrows on the Cerebral Circulation;
Gerhard on the Chest;
Fowne's Chemistry for Students;
Murphy's Review of Chemistry for Students;
Wilson's Human Anatomy, by Goddard;
Bartlett on the Certainty of Medicine;
McClellan's Surgery;
Hope on the Heart;
Kirke's and Paget's Physiology;
Anatomical Atlas, by Henry H. Smith;
Weber's Plates of the Muscles of the Human Body;
Gunn's Domestic Medicine;
Children, their Diseases and Management, by Dr. Shew;
Health, Disease and Remedy, by Dr. Moore;
Simon's Family Medicine;
Domestic Medicine, Surgery, &c.,
" " and Household Surgery, by Thomson and Smith;
The Preservation of Health, by Dr. Warren;
Theory and Practice of Hydropathy, by H. Francke;
The Family Dentist, by Du Bouchet.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 24, 1856. 60

Large Sale

OF

VALUABLE LANDS.

ON the SECOND MONDAY in February 1857, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, the undersigned will offer for sale, on a credit of one and two years, several tracts of LAND in the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

One tract on the Western bank of the Cape Fear River, below Smith's Ferry, containing about fifteen hundred and sixty-five acres—the Plantation of the late Henry Elliot. There is a life-estate in two hundred and fifty acres of this tract, which will not be offered for sale. The interest in reversion will be disposed of on the sale day, separate from the other portion of the Plantation.

50 acres on Lower Little River, known as the Gibson place.

606 acres on Lower Little River, former residence of Alex'r Williams, Jr.

45 acres near Elliot's Mills.

550 acres on the Juniper.

300 acres on Little Mill Creek.

600 acres on Gibson's Creek—the Sinclair place.

340 acres near McArther's Bridge. Also, the Saw Mill Timber on 800 acres adjoining.

500 acres on the Black Branch, near W. J. Kelly's. And the Saw Mill Timber on 110 acres adjoining.

350 acres near Munroe's Bridge, North side of the River.

400 acres, including the Mineral Spring near the Mills formerly Col. Marchison's.

300 acres on Grog Creek, near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

50 acres on the North prong of Anderson's Creek.

Also, an undivided interest, being one-third of two Lots in the town of Fayetteville, on Rowan street, known as the Armstrong lots; and in 28 acres of Land on the South side of Little River, near Elliot's Mills.

—ALSO—

At the same time, on a credit of six months, will be sold—

40 shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road.

12 shares in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

— shares in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

10 shares in the Cumberland Academy. And an undivided interest in the Chemical Apparatus therein.

These sales are made under a power in the Will of the late Henry Elliot

ALEX'R ELLIOT, } Ex'rs.
J. G. SHEPHERD, }

Dec'r 11, 1856. 65ts

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

THESE celebrated machines are in practical and profitable use in all parts of the civilized world. In all the various trades, and in sewing every sort of fabric, either of cloth or leather, they are being every day more appreciated. Sewing machines of other manufacturers often fail to work, but SINGER'S MACHINES ALWAYS OPERATE PERFECTLY, being strong, durable and complete in contrivance and workmanship. A perfect sewing machine kept employed affords a clear profit of $1 000 a year, but an imperfect one is a cause of constant vexation and loss. The entire RELIABILITY of our machines is one great reason for their unprecedented popularity.

MACHINES FOR FAMILY SEWING,

of a light and delicate construction, are recommended by other manufacturers. Such machines are made to catch the eye, not to perform substantial work. The truth is, family sewing machines ought to be stronger than any other, because they go into less skillful hands than sold to manufacturers, and are used for a greater variety of work. The machines which have proved best for all other purposes, must be best for family use, and they are Singer's. The speed of our machines has lately been doubled. No other can compete with them in quantity of work.

☞ New machines of the latest improved style will be exhibited and offered for sale by local sewing machines of our own make, or for operative machines of other manufacturers. Local agents wanted to sell our machines. ☜

N. B.—All persons desiring full information about sewing machines, will do well by applying for a copy of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the subject. It will be sent gratis

I. M. SINGER & CO.

Principal Office, 323 Broadway, New York.

BRANCH OFFICES.

47 Hanover street, Boston.	142 Chesnut street, Phila.
32 Westminster st., Providence.	10½ Baltimore street, Baltimore.
274 Broad street, Newark, N. J.	8 East Fourth street, Cincinnati.
347 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.	Chicago, Illinois.
Cloversville, New York.	65 North Fourth st., St. Louis.
96 Chapel street, New Haven.	81 St. Charles st., New Orleans
11 Buchanan st., Glasgow, Scot'd	20 Dauphin st., Mobile.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50 3m

A large lot of Blankets, both white and colored, for sale cheap by L. BRANDT,
Gillespie St., near the Market.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec'r 10. 64-1m

Recollections of a Life Time, or Men

and Things I have seen, by S. G. Goodrich, Author of Peter Parley's Tales; Paul Fane, by N. P. Willis; Letters of Lady Montagu. Edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale; The Humors of Falconbridge, illustrated; The Adventures of Gerard, the Lion Hunter.

Also, further supplies of the Lion of Flanders; The Curse of the Village; Ernest Linwood; The Rival Beauties; The Wife's Trials; The Torch Light; Romance of the Harem; The Old Vicarage; Mrs. Lee Hentz's Novels, 50 cts a vol., &c. The Miscellaneous Works of Edgar A. Poe; Irving's Life of Washington; Bancroft's U. S.; Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England, Scott's Infantry Tactics, &c. &c.

Dec'r 11, 1856. E. J. HALE & SON.

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

FOR RENT.

THE large Fire-proof Brick Ware-house, conveniently situated in rear of our Store.

Apply to STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 26. 43-tf

C. J. & R. H. Jones

TAKE this method of calling the attention of their friends and others to their NEW STOCK of

Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods,

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Rich colored and black Silks; fine all-wool De-Laines; all-wool Plaids, high colors; very handsome Long Shawls; do. Stella; fine emb'd Skirts; emb'd Handkerchiefs; Jaconet and Swiss Bands; emb'd and Lace Collars; Thread Lace and Edgings; ditto Jaconet and Swiss; rich Lace Falls, black; black Trimming Lace; Ribbons and Trimmings, all kinds; Swan's Down; Furs, in sets; fine Kid Gloves; newest style Hats for Ladies; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A lot of best quality GUTTA PERCHA CLOTHING, very suitable for Wagoners and others who may be exposed to wet weather. ☞ Call and see.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1856. 47tf

Fall and Winter Stock,

1856.

I HAVE just received in full my Fall and Winter Stock of ***Silk, Staple, and Fancy Dry Goods,*** embracing quite a variety of styles, qualities, &c., &c., including all styles Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings, to wit: Striped, Plaid and Robed Silks; Plaid, Striped, and Printed, all Wool DeLains, all colors; Solid, all Wool, Do.; French Merinos, all shades and colors; Printed and Plaid low priced Alpaccas and DeLains. Also, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Talmas, and extra heavy Bay State Shawls; Embr'd Collars; Black Lace Do.; Swiss and Jac't Flouncings; Do. Edgings and Insertings; Kid and Twisted Silk Gloves and Gauntlets; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; together with a good Round, Staple and Domestic Goods; Ready Made Clothing; Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Buyers generally are respectfully invited to give my Stock a look, as I shall sell on short profits.

P. CROW.

October 9, 1856. 47-tf

FALL TRADE, 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of

Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds.
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas: a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

SECOND STOCK.

B. F. PEARCE

IS now receiving, direct from New York, his second stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Among which may be found, the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, and all styles of Embroidery.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S GOODS of every variety, which will be sold CHEAP at wholesale or retail. The Ladies are respectfully invited to give me a call.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1856. 46tf

NEW GOODS!

W. H. Carver

IS just receiving a very large Stock of ***DRY GOODS, Groceries, Wines, Liquors,*** direct from N. York, which will be sold at very moderate prices for Cash, or exchange for any kind of produce.

A call from old friends and the public generally is desired, as my Stock is so large and varied that it will seldom fail to give satisfaction.

W. H CARVER,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 29, 1856. 43-tf

New and Cheap Goods.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a very large and general assortment of GOODS. Among which are,

French and English Merinos;
Do. Delains, Plain and Figured;
Dress Silks, Fig'd and Plain;
Black Fillet Mits;
Sleeves and Collars;
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satins;
Bear and Negro Blankets;
3-4 to 12-4 Bleached and Brown Domestics;
Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing,
Carpeting, Good and Common;
Boots and Shoes;
Anker Bolting Cloth;
Kerseys and Linseys;
Irish Linens, Crash;
Table Diaper and Napkins.

With many other articles, all of which being purchased by the Package, will be offered at low prices, by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 24, 1856. 51-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

OFFICE hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his suite of Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Oct. 30, 1856. 49-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.

Oct. 22. 50-tf

BANK STOCK

And STATE BONDS for Sale!

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the town of Wadesboro', 191 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Wadesborough, 100 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Charlotte; also, 5 State Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each. The property of the late Mrs. Ann P. Leak, dec'd.

W. R. LEAK, } Executors.
JAS. A. LEAK, }

Dec'r 11. 66-ts

NEW LAW BOOKS.

A NEW Edition of Tidd's Practice, 2 vols.
The Forum, or 40 year's Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar; by David Paul Brown.
Library of Law and Equity; being 18 vols. (in 11) of valuable Law Books for $15 00.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 20.

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 8, 1855. 72-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 66tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Purvear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence will not be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

Roman Catholicism Spiritually Considered,

by the Rev. Chas. P. Jones, of the N. C. Conference. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 22, 1856.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Hills of Shatemuc, by Miss Warner, Author of the "Wide Wide World;" Household Mysteries, a Romance of Southern Life; School Books, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

The SOUTHERN HARMONY—

new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 10, 1856.

NEW BOOKS.

Com. Perry's Japan Expedition, illustrated.
Collier & Jewett's Edition of the Original Text of Shakspeare's Plays Restored
Farmingdale; The Lion of Flanders, or the Battle of the Golden Spurs: The Curse of the Village, &c.;
Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations; Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature; Barnes' Notes on the Books of Job and Revelations; Half Hours with the best Authors —Knight's London Edition, 2 vols.; Half Hours with the best Poets.
Revolutions in Europe, down to 1849.
Webster's University and Family Pronouncing Dic'y
Juvenile and School Books, Stationary, &c

Just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov 17

Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate.

A further supply of 1st and 2d volumes, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Copying Ink, and Copying Books

just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 4.

The Old North State in 1776—

Second Series, being Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character in North Carolina, by Rev. F. W. Caruthers, D. D. Price $1 25.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 18.

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

Fresh Peaches in Winter!

THE subscriber has for sale, at the Store of Mr. Wm. N. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, a few hundred Cans of FRESH PEACHES, put up the past Summer, hermetically sealed, warranted sound.

HUGH McLEAN.

Fox's Island, Harnett county, Dec. 18. 66-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

EMERSON'S Arithmetics and Keys; Parker's Philosophy; North Carolina Readers; Bullion's Greek Grammar and Reader; Pikes' Arithmetic; Comstock's Philosophy. Further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

MOUNT VERNON

MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARIES

THE Third Session of these Institutions, which are entirely separate and distinct from each other, will open on the 2d Monday of January, 1857, and close on the last Friday in May.

R. P. JONES, Principal of the Male Department, assisted by competent Instructers.

Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal of the Female Department, aided by suitable assistants.

Mrs. R. P. JONES, Principal of the Music Department.

Terms, as heretofore,—

Spelling,	$6 00
Common English,	8 00
Higher Do.	12 00
Ancient Languages,	15 00
Music (with use of Instrument,)	20 00
French and Drawing, each	5 00
Embroidery and Ornamental Needle-work,	no charge

N. B.—The new building for the Male Academy, handsomely located within a convenient distance of the Mineral Spring, will be completed by the opening of the next Session, sufficiently commodious to accommodate a hundred young men.

The Female Academy will be repaired and made entirely comfortable. Ample accommodations for boarding young ladies will be afforded by Rev. T. S. Yarbro, who will be proprietor of the Hotel—now occupied by A. B. Marsh, Esq.,—devoted exclusively to that purpose.

Board for young gentlemen can be obtained in the Village, and within a convenient distance of the Academy.

Board for males and females, including fuel, washing, lights, &c. can be had at $8 or less per month.

It is very important for all to be present at the opening of the Session,—though pupils will be admitted at any time, and be charged from date of entrance. No deductions made, unless in cases of protracted illness.

One half of Tuition and Board required in advance

Mt. Vernon Springs, Nov. 19, 1856. 68*tf1

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE location of this School at Greensboro', N. C., will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State is more accessible, and in health and morality it is unsurpassed.

The next session will commence on the 2d Monday in January 1857. For further information address the Principal.

Greensboro,' N. C., Nov'r 26, 1856. 61*3m

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Principal.
ISAAC EWING, JR., Assistant.

THE seventh Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January, 1857.

Any further information can be obtained by addressing the Principal at Pekin, Montgomery County, N. C.

Tuition, $8, $12, and $16 per Session.

Board, washing, and fuel $7 per month.

Pekin, Dec'r 15, 1856. 67-*8t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.

Present, The Hon. John M. Dick, Judge Presiding.

IT is ordered by his Honor, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 2d Monday in February next, A. D. 1857: and that the same be advertised for six weeks in the several Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville. All Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business on the Civil Docket, are required to attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Fayetteville, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1856.

64-1t*5t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

Valuable Land, Dwelling, &c., for Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th of January next, a tract of LAND containing 62½ acres, situated at Lumber Bridge Church, at the end of the Southern Plank Road, 16 miles from Fayetteville. There are on the premises, a good Dwelling House, Store House, and all necessary out houses for a comfortable residence. If desired, the Store House and a quarter of an acre of Land will be sold separately. There are 4 or 5000 Turpentine Boxes cut, which have been worked but one year.

FLORA SULLIVAN.

Robeson county, Dec. 23. 68*2tpd

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale four hundred and twenty acres of LAND, on both sides of the Lowrie Road, in Robeson county, on the 23d of January next.

DANIEL GALBREATH.

Fair Play, Robeson Co., Dec. 27, 1856. 68*2tpd

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, t